

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 92.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2642.

## GREAT INTEREST IN THE MEETING OF STOCKMEN

A Large Attendance of Breeders at the Annual Talkfest—Morning, Afternoon and Evening Sessions—Supply and Demand.

The Hawaiian Live Stock Breeder's Association met in annual session yesterday for the purpose of electing new officers and discussing the question of whether or not there is an overproduction of cattle in the islands.

The meeting is one of the most important in the history of the Association, the entire afternoon being devoted to an executive session during which the question at issue was thoroughly discussed.

The Association adopted a resolution to the effect that the matter be presented to the executive committee for full investigation. The executive committee is to obtain further data concerning the alleged over-production of beef and to make a final report for presentation to the Association.

The session continued last evening.

The following members were in attendance: Julian Monsarrat, A. F. Judd, H. P. Baldwin, J. F. Brown, L. L. McCandless, Mr. Reidford, H. M. von Holt, A. M. Brown, L. von Tempsky, A. W. Carter, J. P. Mendonca, David Dowsett, Jared Smith, F. M. Swanzy, W. M. Giffard, J. S. Low, Robert Horner, W. H. Cornwell, F. Wunderberg, Chas. Gay, T. S. Kay, Alexander Craw, Jno. McGuire, J. A. Magooon, Henry Greenwell, R. W. Shingle, W. F. Dillingham, L. A. Thurston, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Mr. Steere, G. Waller, E. E. Conant.

VON TEMPSKY PRESIDENT.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

L. Von Tempsky, president; A. F. Judd, vice president; Arthur M. Brown, secretary; R. W. Shingle, treasurer.

The executive committee, composed of one member from each island, was elected as follows:

Kauai, E. A. Knudsen; Oahu, L. L. McCandless; Molokai, J. F. Brown; Maui, H. P. Baldwin; Hawaii, Eben P. Low.

Over the selection of the member from Hawaii there was a contest, the names of Messrs. Low and J. S. Horner being put in nomination. The vote resulted, Low 19, Horner, 18.

At the opening of the meeting at 11 o'clock L. L. McCandless offered to report on the number of cattle on Oahu, but Dr. Raymond objected to the statement being made in the public meeting. Mr. McCandless did not think there was anything private about it. The information he had was simply taken from the tax books.

The matter was dropped, however, and other regular business taken up. The McCandless offer was presented again at the afternoon session when the stockmen decided to discuss the meat supply in executive session.

Treasurer Shingle reported \$512.64 of assets, the sum of \$342.64 of which is cash, and \$180 in dues payable. Total receipts for the year were \$1101. Expenses were as follows: Salary of A. F. Judd, secretary, \$366.66; seed, \$37.51; printing, \$127.45; bags, \$6.20; postage and clerical work, \$28.

SECRETARY JUDD'S REPORT.

The principal feature of the morning

session was the reading of the report of Secretary A. F. Judd, an exhaustive report of matters of interest to the stock-raising industry in the islands. Mr. Judd's complete report was as follows:

Honolulu Nov. 14th, 1904.  
To the President and Members of the Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association, Honolulu.

Gentlemen: In presenting the third annual report of the secretary of your association I desire to touch upon the following subjects:

GRASSES.

The chief work of the secretary during the past year has been in conjunction with Mr. Jared G. Smith, Special Agent in Charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station, importing and distributing among the members of the association applying thereto, grass and fodder plants seeds from various parts of the world. Some of these seeds were not available through the regular seed dealers; others were not known to us here. It has been Mr. Smith's efforts entirely which have made it possible for us to get the rarer seeds and to call our attention to the fodder plants with which you were not familiar. Our local conditions vary, so that it was a matter of some study as to how to distribute the seeds to the best advantage. Mr. Smith and your secretary had to use their best judgment as to the suitability of each ranch for the seeds allotted. It is hoped that each rancher will watch these grasses carefully so that the association as a whole may later on have the benefit of his experience with them.

A short description of these plants and grasses may not be out of place here.

1. Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenum-graecum*) is the annual leguminous forage plant of Algeria. It is sown like alfalfa and irrigated, is cut and fed in a partially wilted condition either alone or with Indian fig (Gur prickle pear). Upwards of 100,000 acres of Fenugreek are cultivated in Algeria. It is said to be of great value for fattening cattle and sheep. A large portion of the cattle for the Paris market is fattened on this plant.

2. Sand Lucerne (*Medicago media*). This is a relative of alfalfa that thrives on sand hills or barren sandy lands. It probably will do well on sand hills like those of Kahoolawe and west Molokai.

3. Spanish Sulla (*Hedysarum coronarium*). This is a leguminous plant from 3 to 5 feet high. It should be sown like alfalfa and irrigated. It is grown in Sicily, Southern Italy and Algeria.

4. Paspalum dilatatum. This is a grass belonging to the same genus as Hill's grass (*Paspalum conjugatum*). It is essentially a pasture grass, but when irrigated it grows sufficiently tall to be cut for fodder. It is a prolific seeder and stands drought especially well. Under local conditions it has kept green when the mannae

(Continued on page 5.)

## SHELLING OYAMA'S TRENCHES



KUROPATKIN IN THE IMPERIAL CEMETERY OF MUKDEN WITH THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

## CALIFORNIA CAPITAL FOR NEW PACIFIC HEIGHTS DEAL

Rapid Transit & Land Company May Operate Cars Over Present Pacific Heights Railroad and Extend the Road to Tantalus.

A deal is on to place Pacific Heights once more upon the public market. F. J. Amweg, who is now on the Pacific coast, is said to be negotiating for California capital to place the property on a basis where the new interests can dispose of lots to the best advantage.

It is proposed also to interest the Rapid Transit & Land Company in the matter to the extent that the company will operate cars over the electric line originally laid up the heights by C. S. Desky.

The new deal is said to contemplate giving the Rapid Transit title to some property on the Heights as well as to give the company the right of way from the present terminus of the electric road along the Tantalus ridge so that Tantalus heights will also be brought into closer transportation touch with Honolulu.

JOSEPH G. PRATT MAY BE THE NEXT POSTMASTER

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—J. G. Pratt is likely to be appointed Postmaster of Honolulu in succession to J. M. Oat.

WALKER.

## AN ACTRESS DROWNED.

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 15.—Lidor Rush, an actress, was drowned here yesterday.

GREAT BATTLE MAY HAVE BEGUN.

No Truth In Story of Kuroki's Death.

Cassini Says Russia Will Keep On Fighting.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

MUKDEN, Nov. 15.—

The Russians are shelling the Japanese trenches. Fresh officers are arriving to take the place of the large number lost in recent battles.

## THE JAPANESE LOAN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Applications for the Japanese loan exceed the amount offered.

## WANTS NO INTERVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Count Cassini, the Russian envoy, declares that Russia will fight to the bitter end and that intervention is impossible.

## KUROKI NOT DEAD.

TOKIO, Nov. 15.—The Japanese casualties before Port Arthur since October 31 are 1000. The report of Gen. Kuroki's death is denied.

## AFTERNOON REPORT.

MUKDEN, Nov. 14.—A battle between the forces of Kuropatkin and Oyama is imminent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—Russia will not participate in the proposed peace conference until the end of the war.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Within an hour after the opening of the books at the Nevada National Bank here this morning, \$800,000 of the new Japanese loan was subscribed.

## PRINCE FUSHIMI WILL CALL ON PRESIDENT TODAY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—General Prince Fushimi has arrived here and been officially greeted. He has assumed his title and will call on President Roosevelt today.

## A CONGRESSIONAL JUNKET.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The Congressional Committee to inspect the Panama canal work sails for Colon today.

## CARDINAL DIES IN HIS ROBES.

ROME, Nov. 15.—Cardinal Mocenigo died here during a con-

## KAMANA IS NEW WARDEN

Deputy Promoted to Head of Oahu Prison.

(From Saturday's Advertiser)  
Wm. Kamana was last evening appointed Warden of Oahu Prison, vice Wm. Henry, now High Sheriff of the Territory.

Warden Kamana is a Hawaiian about 50 years of age, who has been Deputy Warden for the past ten years. For seven years he was Deputy Warden under Mr. Henry, who speaks of him in the highest terms. He states that the new warden is a strong, capable, careful officer.

Previous to becoming Deputy Warden, Mr. Kamana had been a member of the police force, and prior to that time worked on a plantation under Col. Soper. Throughout all his service he has proven himself a good, faithful official and one in whom his superiors in office have reposed every trust.

Mr. Kamana was born at Waiehu, Maui, of poor parents in 1854. He attended school up to eighteen years of age, traveling daily four miles for instruction and paying his own tuition by manual labor. Leaving school at eighteen he went to work under contract on a sugar plantation at \$10 per month. At the end of three years he was receiving \$13 a month and had the confidence and good-will of his employers.

In 1879 he went to work as luna on Ookala plantation of which Col. Soper afterwards became manager. He began work here at \$35 per month and "found," and when he left six years later his salary had been increased to \$60 per month and "found."

In 1886, Col. Soper who had become Marshal of the Kingdom, sent for Mr. Kamana to come to Honolulu to fill the position of night-watchman at the Government Building. Owing to the political changes of '87, Mr. Kamana was reduced to an ordinary police officer under Marshal Kaulukou. Through obedience and faithfulness he rose to the rank of Captain. Under the Marshalship of C. B. Wilson, Mr. Kamana again lost his job through political changes.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Kamana went down to the wharves and handled freight for the steamers. In 1891 he worked as a freight hand on the O. R. & L. Co. He was soon afterward recalled by Marshal Wilson and reinstated in his position of Captain of Police, which position he held up to the overthrow of the monarchy. Politics again sent him down the line and he became a modest detective under Marshal Ashley. When the late Marshal Hitchcock came into office, Mr. Kamana was appointed Captain of Guards and Turnkey at Oahu Prison, where he was advanced to the responsible billet of Deputy Jailer.

## WAILUKU SUGAR CO.

### INCREASES CAPITAL

The stockholders of Wailuku Sugar Co. at a meeting yesterday, authorized an addition of \$800,000 to the amount of the company's capital stock, which is now \$700,000. This will make the capital one and a half million dollars. Many years of litigation between this company and the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., over water rights are said, about closing with a compromise wherein the Wailuku exchanges water privileges for lands. Wailuku's net profits for the past year were \$90,668.1. The old officers are re-elected, viz.: M. P. Robinson, president; W. F. Allen, vice-president; Geo. H. Robertson, treasurer; E. F. Bishop, secretary; T. R. Robinson, auditor; Chas. M. Cooke, director.

### AUSTRALIAN SUGAR.

Dr. Maxwell's Experiments In the North.

An Australian paper says: "Dr. Maxwell has returned to Brisbane from a visit to Mackay, principally made in connection with the sugar experiment stations, although he also revisited the central mills under the control of the Treasurer. At the experimental station, he said, they were just reaching the results of the year's work, the analyses of the cane being made, and the crops being harvested and sent to the mill, so that they now knew just about how the experiments for the year came out. On the whole, the work has been extremely satisfactory. The most important feature of last year's work has been the bringing to maturity of some seventy varieties."

### Strike on Kauai.

All of the native workmen employed by the Piana Brothers on the Loyal concrete steel bridge, for which they have the contract, have struck for higher wages. They walked out of the works on Tuesday. Before they had been getting a dollar a day but they concluded the pay too small, and demanded a dollar and a half a day. The contractors refused, and the natives refuse to work. It does not seem to this paper that a dollar and a half a day is too much pay for this work. Our sympathy is with natives—warden is dead.

## HOW MAUI WAS WON

Complete Organization, Clean Campaign, Good Men.

MAUI, Nov. 10.—The election on Maui went straight Republican—the Home Rule party carrying only two precincts—those of Wailea (No. 18) and Ulupalakua (No. 15), and the Democrats having a plurality in only two—those of Pukoo (No. 2) and Keanae (No. 12). The Republicans won in all the others excepting the Hana (No. 13) where they tied with the Home Rulers.

The Republican majority over both opposing parties is 270, estimating from the votes cast, for delegate.

The result is due to various causes: thorough organization, clean campaign work, better candidates as a class, the good impression made by Governor Carter's recent visit, the breaking up of the Home Rule party, etc.

Strange to say on Tuesday afternoon, the first result to be announced was that of Kaunakakai, Molokai, precinct No. 16, followed soon by Huelo and Kihel.

The result which caused the greatest sensation was that of Nahiku—36 votes for each Republican candidate—delegate, senators and representatives, and nothing for the opposing candidates.

At Kula (Prec. 9), the Republican club gave a fine luau to all comers. During the excellent feast there was music by a stringed band which among others sang a song especially composed by David Kapohokimewa in honor of Kalanianaole.

The telephone office was open all night and the unfailing courtesy of Superintendent Carley and his assistants in giving out returns should be highly complimented.

The full results from Kula, Wailuku, Lahaina and Wailea were not received till quite late.

The returns of the Nov. 8th election on Maui are given below:

The following (all Republicans) are elected:

Senators—A. N. Hayselden of Lahaina and S. E. Kalama of Makawao.

Representatives—W. J. Coelho of Wailuku, Geo. Copp of Kula, John Kalino of Paia, W. P. Hail of Hana, Philip Pall of Lahaina and Moses Nakuna of Molokai.

## MOLOKIA LEOPERS WERE REPUBLICANS

The following figures tell how the Republican ticket:

DELEGATES.

Iauken, (D.) ..... 45

Kalanianaole, (R.) ..... 150

Notley, (H. R.) ..... 90

SENATE.

Coke, J. K., (D.) ..... 115

Hayeselden, A. N., (R.) ..... 157

Kalama, S. E., (R.) ..... 157

White, Wm., (H. R.) ..... 121

HOUSE.

Beckley, F. W., (L.) ..... 26

Coelho, W. J., (R.) ..... 144

Copp, Geo., (R.) ..... 147

Kahauelio, D. H., (H. R.) ..... 119

Kalino, J. R., (R.) ..... 155

Kauhi, H., (R.) ..... 106

Kaulimakao, G. P., (H. R.) ..... 113

Kekipl, J. E., (H. R.) ..... 115

Kooko, C. L., (H. R.) ..... 116

Koku, W. P., (R.) ..... 152

Nakuna, H., (R.) ..... 152

Pall, Philip, (R.) ..... 151

Richardson, C. H., (R.) ..... 111

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C. P. Iauken (D) ..... 45

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F. W. Beckley (L) ..... 26

W. J. Coelho (R) ..... 144

George Copp (R) ..... 147

D. H. Kahauelio (H. R. D) ..... 119

John Kalino (H. R) ..... 155

George Kalilo (H. R. D) ..... 106

F. P. Kaulimakao (H. R. D) ..... 128

J. E. Kekipl (H. R. D) ..... 113

U. L. Kooko (H. R. D) ..... 117

W. P. Koku (H. R) ..... 150

M. K. Nakuna (H. R) ..... 152

Philip Pall (R) ..... 151

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# A PECULIAR TESTAMENT

## Will Make Trust Last a Long Time.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

The will of the late George Galbraith was filed for probate yesterday by Cecil Brown, who is an executor with W. O. Smith named in the will. It is represented that the estate consists of real estate situate at Wahiawa, Oahu, valued at \$80,000 and personal estate in securities and cash valued at \$70,000 or thereabouts. The testator left no widow, but the list of his heirs at law and next of kin fills a page and a half of typewriting in the petition. The Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., is named as residuary legatee and trustee, and regarding the residue of his estate the testator gives the following peculiar direction, suggestive of legal knots to be untied at some future time. After the bequeathing of single lump sums, he says in his will:

"The balance, residue or remainder of my estate is to be placed in trust for as long a period as is legally possible, the termination or ending of said trust to take place when the law requires it under the statute."

Following is the list of bequests to be paid directly, free and clear of all taxes:

To Anne Jane Galbraith, second cousin, Mount Pottinger, Belfast, Ireland, \$250.

To Minnie Galbraith, second cousin, Ballymaccarett, Belfast, Ireland, \$250.

To George Fitchie, nephew's son, Belfast, Ireland, \$500.

To Foley Smith, Ballydrain, County Down, Ireland, \$250.

To the children of dead brother, Sam Galbraith, Ringmeal, County Down, Ireland, \$6000 to be divided share and share alike.

To the children of sister, Eliza Fitchie, Ballydrain, County Down, Ireland, \$5000 to be divided share and share alike.

To the children of dead sister, Sarah Patton, \$2000 share and share alike.

To Susannah Galbraith, second cousin's wife, Belfast, Ireland, \$2000.

To the children of dead first cousin, John Galbraith, Ballywilliam, near Comber, County Down, Ireland, \$2000 share and share alike.

To Martha Dickinson, niece, Ringmeal, County Down, Ireland, \$1000.

To Hannah Fitchie, Ballydrain, County Down, Ireland, \$1000.

To Maude Fitchie, nephew's daughter, Ballydrain, \$100.

To two nieces of Kittle Johnston, Comber, both named Mary, \$500 each.

To Josie Fink, Alameda, Cal., \$1000.

To Emma Douglas, Alameda, Cal., \$1000.

To Hugh Galbraith, nephew, Wahiawa, Oahu, \$1000.

To Manuha, Kaalaea, Oahu, \$1000.

To John Kailull, alias Galbraith, Honolulu, \$1000.

To Lui Waren, Ewa, Oahu, \$250.

To Cecil Brown, Honolulu, \$1000.

To H. M. von Holt, Honolulu, \$1000.

To Mrs. Mackintosh, sister of Cecil Brown, \$500.

To Helena Fonseca, Honolulu, \$500.

To Robert William Cathcart, Honolulu, \$2000, "or to his heirs, if deceased."

To the five children of H. M. von Holt, \$500 each.

To the five children of Robert William Cathcart, \$500 each, the aforesaid Cathcart to act as their trustee.

The Hawaiian Trust Co., as trustee of the balance, residue or remainder of the estate, is directed to pay the following annuities, free and clear of all taxes, to the persons named: Sam Galbraith's children, \$1500; Eliza Fitchie, \$1500; Barry Fitchie's children, \$300; Anne Jane Galbraith, \$150; Minnie Galbraith, \$150; Sarah Patton's children, \$300; John Galbraith's children, \$500; Kittle Johnston's two nieces, each, \$100; Maude Fitchie, \$150; Martha Dickinson, \$100; Manuha, \$250; J. Kailull, alias Galbraith, \$250; Robert William Cathcart's children, \$250; Hugh Galbraith, \$300; Hugh Galbraith's seven children, \$250; Josie Fink, \$150; Emma Douglas, \$150; Matilda Bailey, Ballydrain, \$50.

"All of the foregoing for life, and then to their heirs," the will says, "save and excepted the last three persons, namely, Josie Fink, Emma Douglas and Matilda Bailey, who are to receive only their life annuities and at their death all their interests to cease."

"On the final ending and distribution of the trust, the trust fund to be divided equally amongst those persons entitled at that time to the aforementioned annuities."

The will was executed on January 21, 1894, in presence of George L. Bigelow and F. F. Fernandez.

The total of bequests in lump sum, \$36,500, which the personality is enough to pay and leave a balance of \$33,150. Adding this amount to the value of the real estate, \$80,000, would make the remainder \$113,150. To make this yield the amount of annuities it would have to earn 7.50 per cent per annum. Expenses of administration will make the remainder somewhat less than stated, and it will probably, if not increased by good management, require an earning power of about nine per cent to meet the annuities.

JUDGMENT'S BENDERED.

Judgment was rendered by Judge Robinson for plaintiff in the suit of H. O. Midditch, trustee in bankruptcy of Charles F. Herrick Carriage Co., vs. David Kawananakoa, being a promissory note for \$1662 with

# REPUBLICANS AGREE TO HONOR CAMPAIGN PLEDGES

## Lively Ratification Meeting at Aala Park Where Senators and Members-Elect Promise to Make Good In the Legislature.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The Republican victory of Tuesday was ratified last night at Aala Park where the voters, who made it possible, massed by hundreds about the platform from which the successful speakers expressed their thanks. Speaker after speaker held himself ready to carry out the pledges made during the campaign, to endeavor to have a sixty-day and economical session of the Legislature, and to sustain the planks of the Republican platform from first to last.

Chairman A. G. M. Robertson of the Central Committee presided, introducing each speaker with some apt saying indicative of some incident or quality brought out during the campaign.

The first speaker was Senator John C. Lane, who spoke in Hawaiian. He spoke of the great victory rolled up by Republican votes and referred to it as a victory of principles. He stood ready to carry out all pledges made by him during the campaign and he hoped that the people would be satisfied with the manner in which he attended to the affairs of the territory.

Senator Dowsett pledged himself to do all in his power to advance the interests of the territory by good, honest and economical management. Chairman Robertson then stated that when the Democrats on election morning saw the "Red Shirts" going to the polls to vote the straight Republican ticket they immediately conceded and admitted that it was "all off with the Democracy." The "Red Shirts" of Pahama and Kalihii have since been shaking hands with the "Red Shirts" of Pauoa over the election of Faxon Bishop.

Faxon Bishop, on being thus introduced, said that the audience had standing before it the "weakest man on the Republican Senatorial ticket," but he said the "weakest man" was strong enough to beat any Democrat or Home Ruler. A few minutes before his friend Captain Berger and the band had played "Aloha Oe." He thought it was strange that Aloha Oe should be played on such a victorious occasion, when every one was feeling so good over the result of the election, but on second thought he supposed Berger was playing it as a dirge for the Democrats and Home Rulers.

His first recollection of a campaign was in 1872 when General Grant was elected President. Ever since then it had been the custom to hear the cry that the Republican party had swept the Union from California to Maine, but now a new cry was being heard,

"We have swept the Union from the sandy shores of Niihau to the pine-clad hills of Maine."

He considered that the victory which was due to the Hawaiian vote, was even more significant than appears on its face, and it was evident to him that the Hawaiians are thorough Americans and had now joined interests under one flag and were working for the best interests of the islands and their people. It had been demonstrated that the Hawaiians have asserted themselves as American citizens and he thereupon made special recognition of all that he and all the other successful candidates had received at their hands.

Other speakers were Representatives Aylett, Mahelona, Kailopu, Kalawala and Charles Broad, who spoke in Hawaiian.

Representative Waterhouse took the opportunity to thank each and every one for all the votes they had cast for him. He said he desired to thank not only the Republicans, but Democrats and Home Rulers. There was an indication to him also that they had voted the straight Republican ticket. He said he had met a Democrat on the street a few days before election. The man had told him he would be on hand at his (Waterhouse's) political funeral. He said he did not expect to see so many people present at his "funeral" as were massed in front of him then. (Laughter). There had been some "funerals" though, and one was that of "Independent" candidates and their campaigns.

Mr. Waterhouse was ready to redeem all pledges made by him during the campaign.

The meeting broke up with three rousing cheers for the Republican party.

my constituents.

"I acknowledge right here and recognize the fact that my election to the Senate is due to the people and I want all people to understand, that if you have any grievances, any legislation you wish to propose, that any one of you is just as much liberty to interview me as the biggest man in this country—I don't care who he is."

Stephen Desha, introduced as one of the staunchest Hawaiian friends of the Republican party has, because he has the interests of the Hawaiian people at heart, spoke in Hawaiian with his usual eloquence which carried his audience along with him on a ripple of applause from beginning to end. He told many stories illustrative of political statements.

Representative W. W. Harris said that a politician was once elected on the merits of a single speech. He had stood upon the platform and said:

"My fellow countrymen, follow me to that saloon yonder." (Laughter). The Republican party did not win the last election that way. It was won on the merits of its platform and upon the faith the people reposed in the candidates. Upon the basis of a Republican victory the Governor had felt that the Territory could easily negotiate another loan of a million dollars and had sent the Secretary of the Territory east to procure it.

A Democrat had said to him that the Republican party was getting money from abroad but how was it going to repay the amounts. There were \$5,000,000 worth of public lands that could be used as an asset against these loans.

"We can pay back every dollar that we owe," said Mr. Harris. "The Republican party won this election on the merits of its platform. Fellow citizens I don't believe in a ratification meeting I believe that the ratification the people want is to see a sixty-day legislative session, to see proper measure put through and to see the Territory keep down its expenses within its income. If the Republican legislators can do all these things in sixty days and come back before you for re-election we will have the largest sweep we have ever thought of."

Frank Andrade spoke both in Hawaiian and in English. He said: "You have shifted the responsibility from your shoulders to our own. The majority of you voted the straight ticket

— the only proper thing to do. It was up to you whether the Territory should progress or go backward.

"I stand ready to carry out every pledge made by me during the campaign. I go a little further. I want to carry into effect every plank in the platform. I want to go into the legislature and do my full duty by you voters."

Other speakers were Representatives Aylett, Mahelona, Kailopu, Kalawala and Charles Broad, who spoke in Hawaiian.

Representative Waterhouse took the opportunity to thank each and every one for all the votes they had cast for him. He said he desired to thank not only the Republicans, but Democrats and Home Rulers. There was an indication to him also that they had voted the straight Republican ticket. He said he had met a Democrat on the street a few days before election. The man had told him he would be on hand at his (Waterhouse's) political funeral. He said he did not expect to see so many people present at his "funeral" as were massed in front of him then. (Laughter). There had been some "funerals" though, and one was that of "Independent" candidates and their campaigns.

Mr. Waterhouse was ready to redeem all pledges made by him during the campaign.

The meeting broke up with three rousing cheers for the Republican party.

Club contributed to the program several selections, both in English and Hawaiian, which they sang remarkably well.

While the singing by the Glee Club of the song "What a Gathering" was in progress, Warden Kamana made his appearance and was escorted to a seat by Turnkey W. H. Kealakai and Captain C. A. Bishaw. He was received by the whole congregation arising and remaining standing until the warden had been seated. John M. Martin, chairman of the prison committee of the Y. M. C. A., and the Rev. Mr. Manase then addressed the congregation and congratulated Warden Kamana upon his well-deserved promotion. Secretary Brown, in behalf of the Y. M. C. A., paid a high tribute to the character of the late warden, now High Sheriff Henry, and congratulated the Territory and the prisoners that he had been succeeded by such a worthy man as Mr. Kamana. The O. P. Glee Club sang the beautiful song "He Leo Aloha" and then Turnkey Kealakai and Captain C. A. Bishaw advanced to the front and, in behalf of the officers of the prison, presented Warden Kamana, with an address. It was written in both English and Hawaiian, beautifully illustrated in pen and ink, an elaborate scroll surrounding the whole. The address was as follows:

"It is with great pleasure and gratification that we, the undersigned, officers and guards of Oahu Prison respectfully beg to offer you our most sincere congratulations upon your promotion to the Warden of Oahu Prison. It is to us, a striking illustration of the fact that it is still possible for a Hawaiian to receive some of the highest honors within the gift of the people of this Territory. We believe that your long services in the Police Department and your steady rise therein, constitute an object lesson to the Hawaiian people. Your recent promotion is a well-deserved tribute to your honesty, ability and faithfulness to duty. As an officer in the Police Department and, for the past eleven years, as Deputy Warden of Oahu Prison, you have proven yourself to be an honor to your race and a worthy son of Hawaii. We most sincerely hope that the same cordial relations which have always existed between us, in the past, will continue unbroken in the future. While pledging you our most faithful co-operation in the performance of your administrative duties, we pray the Almighty that you may be spared to enjoy for many years the legitimate recompense deserved by a life of faithfulness and devotion to duty."

This was signed by all the officers of the prison, most of whom have served under Deputy Warden Kamana for many years.

Warden Kamana, visibly affected, answered in part as follows:

"I cannot find words sufficient to tell you how much I appreciate this demonstration, which is, indeed, one of encouragement and good will towards me. I thank you all for it."

"I am much gratified to see among us today the members of the Prison Committee of the Y. M. C. A. For years, gentlemen, I have had the pleasure to welcome you here Sunday after Sunday, and I assure you that I have appreciated your efforts in behalf of the men confined here. Permit me to assure you that I shall be as much pleased to welcome you here in the future as in the past, and that I shall do all in my power to help you in your work."

"To you, officers of Oahu Prison, I heartily give my thanks for your address. Without your help and co-operation it would be impossible for any warden to fulfil his whole duty. As you so kindly say in your address, I hope that the same cordial relations will continue between us as have existed for so many years and that you will all help me to make the administration of Oahu Prison as easy, as humane, and as just as it is possible to make it. Let us all strive together to keep it to the efficient standard attained by our late Warden, High Sheriff William Henry."

"You men whom the troubles of this life have placed temporarily between these walls, know that you have my sympathy. My service here has taught me that prison life is hard one indeed, but it can be made easier if you accept it in a spirit of resignation. Be obedient to your officers, execute promptly all their orders, respect the rules which have been made for your direction and you will find that it shall be my pleasure and that of my officers to make it as easy for you as possible."

"Once more, gentlemen, officers and men, I tender you my sincere thanks for your words of encouragement and good will."

Other speakers were Mrs. G. W. Rider, E. A. Miller, A. E. Lutz and Rev. Mr. Turner. The services came to a close with the singing of Hawaii Ponoi by the whole congregation.

Pity the sorrows of a poor plenipotentiary. His name is Tchin Ponn Y, and he is in a peculie trouble. He is, or was, as the case may be, minister of Corea at St. Petersburg, but since the Japs and Russians began fighting, his pay failed to reach him, and now the "remnant"—pardon the war word—of the Corean Government recalls him. Tchin Ponn Y would be delighted to get a few thousand miles away from St. Petersburg, but he can't raise the price of transportation. For some time past his financial embarrassments have been acute; but with truly aristocratic fortitude he conceives himself with the thought that it is the duty of a gentleman to have debts and dues nobly oblige. He needs just forty-eight thousand rubles to put him square with his creditors. But who will pay the money—the Japs or the Russians? That is a serious question for the distinguished minister.

May Loss Benefit.

The Waimea river embankment will soon be under way. There is an appropriation of \$15,000 with which to do this work and unless it is begun at once the winter rains will make it impossible to accomplish the work this year, and the appropriation will lapse, and thus Kauai will be defrauded out of this large and greatly needed improvement—founding island.

# RECEIVER'S SCRIP ISSUE

## To Pay Taxes and Rent. Kona Sugar Co.'s Suit--Notes.

Judge De Bolt has made an order authorizing William Pfotenhauer, receiver of Puna Sugar Co., to issue receiver's certificates for the payment of all taxes and rents due by the company. The scrip is to bear interest of 5 per cent per annum, and constitute a first and paramount lien and in consequence upon all the company's property.

Judge Robinson appointed Mary K. Puukii as guardian of Mary Kahai, minor, under \$1000 bond.

Pleas in abatement have been filed in the assumption suit of William W. Bierce, Ltd., vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustees, et al. The argument is that the matter is pending in the Supreme Court on appeal. Separate demurrers have been filed in the same case saying that, according to the complaint, judgment was rendered against Hutchins for \$22,000 as the value of the property found by the court, while it appears in the return bond that the value of the property set forth in the complaint and affidavit is \$15,000.

In the foreclosure suit of August Ahrens against the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., administrator of the estate of W. H. Cornwell, deceased, and others, the administrator makes answer saying it is entitled to the equity of redemption in the lands sought to be foreclosed, and in all moneys arising from any foreclosure sale of said lands over and above the amount of note and interest and costs of suit, and that the defendants Blanche C. Walker, William H. Cornwell, Kate Graymer and Josephine L. Cornwell have no claim and are not entitled thereto.

The Supreme Court has dismissed the exceptions of defendant in the suit of H. M. von Holt, executor of the estate of Frank Brown, vs. Haleakala Hart.

Charles Phillips, administrator of the estate of Henry Congdon, has filed his final account, showing receipts \$1456.75, payments \$411.75, balance \$1045.

Defendant Ku in the suit of Solomon Kahawai vs. D. Kuken and Ku answers the complaint with a general denial.

Judge Robinson has remitted costs to Mary J. Dickson in her divorce suit. Eimeluth &

# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Payable Invariably in Advance.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

## ANTI SMALL FARMER.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The common idea in Hawaii of a small farmer is a poor devil, out at both knees, who, if he comes to the islands will borrow some land, run in debt for his tools, fail before he raises a crop and become a charge on the community. This scare-crow has been set up by the men whose interest it is to divide the whole Territory outside the towns, into a few large estates. Whenever anybody proposes to bring small farmers here and thus "develop Hawaii on traditional American lines," the scarecrow is posed at the cross-roads of public opinion and every passer-by is asked if he will be party to the disgrace of introducing such tatterdemalions to Hawaii-nee? The showmen seem far more sensitive on this point than they did about bringing in Tennessee negroes and moribund Puerto Ricans.

But the farmer of local imagination is no truer to life than the hayseed of the comic weeklies. In the Eastern States there are hundreds of thousands of solid, prosperous yeomen, possessed of one and two hundred acre farms, plenty of cattle, neat houses and large barns, buggies and sleighs for pleasure, who have comfortable bank accounts and go to the World's Fairs. When their sons grow up they are started on farms of their own. From this class the prosperous Riverside orange-growers and Napo vineyardists come and the well-to-do people who are turning Oregon and Washington into garden spots. They are the sort that constitute the backbone of the American nation: the builders of commonwealths, of schools and churches, the safeguards of loyalty and good government, the salvation and hope of the land. Some of them are in this Territory now and are doing well; others want to come but are kept out by methods as extraordinary as they are underhanded.

For instance, a commission lately spent several weeks travelling over these islands, one headed by President Pinkham of the Board of Health, whose ostensible mission was to look after sanitary matters. The real object of the junct as we are informed by one of the several labor men who went along, was to discredit small farming. The incentive for the trip was a demand from Washington for more data about the settlement of public lands than was to be had in current official reports. Well, to be brief, the Pinkham Commission—whose expenses must have been very great—visited all the islands accompanied by a high-priced photographer; and whenever they came upon an ignorant squatter or a shiftless homesteader, or a poor native, they had pictures made of him, of his place and even of the interior of his shack; but when they came to a thrifty, successful farm, like that of Mrs. von Tempsky or Franz Buchholz, their interest in agriculture faded. Fifteen hundred photographs were taken. It is presumed that the Pinkham report, with albums containing the views, is now or soon will be on the way to deceive Washington.

Nor is this all. Two-thirds of the opposition to the Promotion work is due to the fact that ten farmers are enquiring of the committee about lands to one tourist who is asking about hotel accommodations. On that account it is urged that the committee has no mission.

It is going to be up-hill work to advance the small farm movement in spite of the self-evident fact that unless white farmers are brought in, voting Asiatics will own this country, sugar plantations and all, within the next twenty-five years. Some day the thousands of Japanese boys born and educated on this soil are going to vote and elect legislatures and fix the supply of labor and the tax rate and perhaps determine leases. What then?

The only way to protect the planters from such a calamity and keep the sugar business in American hands, is to introduce the white American farmer who will vote in the American way. Planters who object are so shortsighted that, first they know, they will miss seeing their meals; and as for the territorial administration its attitude on the subject cannot be reconciled with President Roosevelt's policy.

## AFTER THE WAR.

There are hints in the European papers that the outcome of this war will be an alliance between Russia and Japan for the control of Asia. Russia to retain Manchuria and to pursue her designs against British India, and Japan to have Korea, the Saghalien Islands, and a foothold at Amoy; the two powers acting together to check the spread of English, French, German and American influence in the Far East.

Such an arrangement could only be made, it is probable, after Russia and Japan had fought each other to a standstill. Russia is battling for the primacy of Asia and she has by no means reached the end of her military resources. Japan is straining every nerve to retain Korea and get the supremacy of the Chinese Empire—or what amounts to that—and here so far, has been the path of victory. Neither power would seem to have reached

the negotiable stage, but if passions Wright and Wray Taylor had to lend cool during the winter now at hand, the Chinese Fund money to themselves and others on the L. O. U. plan. The one scheme was as culpable as the other. The Chinese fund was not money belonging to the Government but held in trust by it. The same is true of the bill money. Both funds were deposits to be kept intact until lawfully returned to their owners or forfeited to the Government. It never occurred to Wright or Wray Taylor that they were not responsible to the Government for the money in their care, and rather than face an investigation of what had been taken they ran away. Dow stayed to run for another office with the information of the business men and the party managers.

In other places, public officials who take or use money that does not belong to them do not escape punishment, even if they put the money back here such a man is bowed out of court by an indulgent magistrate while responsible business men recommend him as a fellow citizen in whose honesty and integrity of character they have every confidence and ask that mainland as well as local papers give the fact publicity.

## GRAVE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

(From Monday's Advertiser)

In their discussion of labor the planters, at their approaching convention, ought to take some definite action respecting the unemployed Porto Ricans. A complaint on behalf of these people has been published in this paper, to the effect that those able and willing to work meet rebuff everywhere when they look for employment. They believe that the reason for such treatment is that the whole colony has been placed under a ban by the employers of labor—corporate and individual—on account of the vicious ways and criminal deeds of an acknowledged proportion of their number. The presence in the country of a large element of a single racial strain, ignorant and self-helpless, without honest employment is in several respects deplorable. So far as the idleness among Porto Ricans, individually, is not their fault, the condition is discreditable to the community. They were brought here to work on the plantations and their first claim for employment is upon the planters.

From away back the absence of pauperism in the Hawaiian Islands has been a matter of pride to the inhabitants. A situation like that now created by a horde of idle Porto Ricans spread among the population renders that source of public gratification a thing of the past. Unless the Porto Ricans are put to work for their living or shipped home again, they must very soon become a burden upon local charity which it is poorly fitted to bear. Every other nationality here, including the United States itself, has a charitable organization of its own—the different societies working now under the master regulation of the Associated Charities. The Strangers' Friend Society is the only organization of broad enough scope to extend aid to distress-ed Porto Ricans, but its resources are too limited for the magnitude of such an impending contract and, besides, it was never intended to give relief but to the casual stranger within the gates who might by some mischance be temporarily stranded.

In considering this problem, one that confronts the entire community including the authorities, one of the first requirements of a solution is a getting at the exact facts. Between the planters and the police, the statistics of the situation ought to be easily compiled. How many Porto Ricans are working? How many idle? How many are in prison or under police surveillance? Of those employed, what proportion gives satisfaction? The returns might appropriately be made to the Governor, who lately received a pathetic appeal from some of the poor people, and when they are all in a definite plan of action should without delay be formulated. Some means ought to be devised for sending the weak and the worthless back to their own island. They are a burden too great for this Territory to sustain.

## PRIVILEGES OF AUTOMOBILING.

An attempt was made to present, by judicial process, an automobile road race in Nassau county, Long Island, whose route took thirty miles of the public highways. A Supreme Court Justice who heard the case refused to interfere, because the county supervisors had authorized the contest under the following clause of the motor-vehicle law:

"Speed Tests and Races—Local authorities may, notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, set aside for a given time a specified public highway for speed tests or races, to be conducted under proper restrictions for the safety of the public."

Whether the court was right or wrong in holding as valid a law permitting such a diversion of the people's highway from its usual purposes, the incident at least shows that some places do possess legislation for regulating the running privileges of automobile drivers. It is time Hawaii had some law on the subject. No serious casualty has happened as yet in Honolulu from the speeding of high power automobiles, but not a few narrow escapes have occurred. There was one instance lately where a machine flashed so close by a lady alighting from an electric car that it brushed her skirts.

But the Governor rings true in the matter as appears in the following interview:

"I see that the Republican Central Committee endorses Mr. Dow for the position of warden of Oahu prison," remarked Governor Carter. "I see also that there is an endorsement of Mr. Dow signed by many prominent persons in this city. This is a great surprise to me. This so-called vindication greatly surprised me. Either the people who affixed their signatures thought very little of what they were doing or else what is considered the standard of responsibility in matters of trust is rather low. Such a vindication is as much as saying that a man has the right to take money that does not belong to him as long as he replaces it. No matter what the amount, I wonder how many employers in this city allow their employees to do this kind of thing."

That hits the nail on the head. It was Dow's common practice to take the money of which he as a public money in that way. Wm. H. Dow was a custodian and held it out. He had no more right to use it than I. O. U.'s pocketing the interest

on his notes. Every one of the Chinese Fund money to themselves and others on the L. O. U. plan. The one scheme was as culpable as the other. The Chinese fund was not money belonging to the Government but held in trust by it. The same is true of the bill money. Both funds were deposits to be kept intact until lawfully returned to their owners or forfeited to the Government. It never occurred to Wright or Wray Taylor that they were not responsible to the Government for the money in their care, and rather than face an investigation of what had been taken they ran away. Dow stayed to run for another office with the information of the business men and the party managers.

## SAN DIEGO'S METHODS.

San Diego, California, is one of the most up-to-date hustling towns of the United States.

The following editorial from the San Diego Union, the leading newspaper of the city, shows the spirit which animates that progressive community and the recognized methods of securing what is wanted. Hawaii likewise has needs at Washington. Is it not time that the Honolulu business community take some organized action to secure the public improvements that are so urgently needed over which Congress alone has jurisdiction? The Delegates and the planters' agent are all well enough within their spheres, but the business interests have special needs which require special presentation by a specially qualified man. What is to be done about it? This is what the Union says:

"Once more the Union would call attention to the advisability of having a San Diego representative at Washington during the coming session of Congress. This city has large interests that would be served by having a competent San Diego man at the capital next winter. The coaling station, naval repair station, a public building, harbor improvements and more letter carriers for the local postoffice are among the matters that should be pressed with energy and ability immediately after the session of Congress begins."

"It has been suggested that Secretary Wood of the chamber of commerce should be the representative of this city at Washington this winter, if he is willing to go. It is to be hoped that he will be sent. He has been there before in this city's behalf, and has done effective work in advancing its interest. He knows the ropes, besides senators, congressmen and the world of officialdom at the capital. No man could accomplish more in forwarding matters in which San Diego is interested than this tireless, capable secretary of the chamber of commerce."

"Any other locality in California having as much at stake as has San Diego at Washington, would establish a regular bureau of promotion at the national capital. Due regard for this city's interests certainly suggests that it should have at least one representative there this winter. The question of expense seems hardly worth considering in view of the importance of the matters involved, and it is not doubted that the necessary funds will be forthcoming. It looks now only a little over a month before Congress meets. It is high time this city's representation at Washington were being considered and arranged."

Pigeon English, as a concession to domestics and the man with the pole and basket, is perhaps one of the worst bars to educational progress in Hawaii. It is as bad for the population at large as baby talk for a rising family. Cut it out and let everybody have straight American or nothing."

The appointment of Wm. Kamana as Warden of Oahu Prison is a good one. Mr. Kamana is an experienced and trust-worthy prison official.

One of the best men elected to the Legislature this year is Carl S. Smith of Hilo. A thorough-going good government man, of University training, a master politician and a keen lawyer, Mr. Smith is all that a legislator should be. Hawaii's law-making body would not need to be "handled" if it were made up of men like Carl S. Smith.

Detective Hatter turns lightly from the Territorial police shakeup to aid Uncle Sam in catching moonshiners.

To obviate trouble with hackmen in Europe a contrivance has been put into cabs which registers the time consumed in travel and stops and indicates the money due. One result of it is to increase the use of hacks among people who can afford the legal fare but not the overcharges. It is proposed to introduce the device in New York city where hack charges are apparently regulated by what the traffic will bear.

Scotland claims to have the oldest living twins in the world. It has been reported that the brothers Benham, of Bridgeport, Conn., who are eighty-seven years old, were entitled to that distinction. Scotland's aged pair are Thomas A. and George Hill Melville, of Fife. They are in their ninety-fifth year. George is the frailer of the two, and has been totally blind for the last eleven years. A year or two ago, too, he was unfortunate enough to break his leg, and he is permanently confined to bed.

## SUNDAY CLOSING.

The strict enforcement of the Sunday law, which is proposed to be made, will cause so much public discomfort as to tempt the Legislature to enact a law so different that it will be nearly wide open. That is the danger in the present crusade. From one extreme the legislative pendulum is apt to go to the other. Looking at the personnel of our law-making body it is not easy to conceive that it would leave the Sunday law as it is unless the dead-letter status were to continue.

Now that plantations, hotels and cafes, the aquarium people, the recreation public, devotees of sports and transportation lines that make money out of Sunday diversions are going to be actively hostile to the Sunday statutes, the Legislature may be counted on to help them apply the axe.

One may regret that the Sunday issue is to be stirred up without in any way blaming the High Sheriff and the Governor whom he represents. The recent police change was brought about by a decision on the part of the Executive that the law should be enforced. It was a decision which the Governor's oath of office made necessary. Sheriff Henry was appointed to take hold of the matter and he is obliged to do so. Accordingly Sunday work on the sugar estates not absolutely necessary to the life of the crop must cease; eating houses must close after 1 o'clock; stores must shut save where their business is one of necessity or mercy; beach bathing resorts must

lock their gates; divers must cease taking pleasure rigs; yachts must tie up and outdoor sports of all kinds suppressed themselves. The law and the official duty under it are clear.

This paper hopes that people devoted to Sunday observance will be reasonable and not try to sustain the present laws or make them more rigid. A fight along those lines could not be won and it might lead even beyond the sort of legislative retaliation we have referred to. It is better to let band concerts, healthy non-professional sports and open cafes alone than to press an issue which might end in open Sunday saloons and racetracks.

One of the high Russian officials has got away with \$4,000,000 of the Russian Red Cross fund. If the war goes on long enough the Muscovite empire will be stolen poor by its own nobility. Something like 5,000,000 rubles reported to have gone down with the Petrovsk, are supposed to have been stolen by naval bureaucrats at Port Arthur, who are probably wondering now how they will ever get it out of that fortress.

The law is not likely to waste its thunders on the Japanese who played soldier at Kaiwai the other day. They had no guns and the gymnastics which they used to imitate rifle fire were not such as to disturb the peace of the Czar. Nor were they preparing to invade the territory of a power friendly to the United States, without that power's consent. Manchuria does not belong to Russia but to China and China is credited with a desire to have all the Japanese come who can get in with the chamber of commerce.

"It has been suggested that Secretary Wood of the chamber of commerce should be the representative of this city at Washington this winter, if he is willing to go. It is to be hoped that he will be sent. He has been there before in this city's behalf, and has done effective work in advancing its interest. He knows the ropes, besides senators, congressmen and the world of officialdom at the capital. No man could accomplish more in forwarding matters in which San Diego is interested than this tireless, capable secretary of the chamber of commerce."

Nobody need expect the Japanese to hibernate this winter. Their last campaign, ten years ago, began in January and was finished a month later. Cold has no terrors for the little brown men, and their country, with its dwindling resources, cannot afford to give them a season's vacation at full pay. Kuro-patkin and Stoessel may make up their minds to be kept busy.

For a nice old farmer whose knees were calloused, Oom Paul did very well indeed with the dash-pots of Pluto. There were \$5,000,000 in the strong boxes that he had to leave behind when he made the great Trek.

If Alexander Young is trying to sell his hotel to the Government he will be encouraged by the fact that the largest hotel in Manila was sold to the United States a year or two ago for Federal purposes.

So many accidents happen to Russian cruisers in their home ports, that one begins to suspect that there is not much enthusiasm for foreign travel in the Czar's Navy.

General Miles had a streak of good luck when he didn't get the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Congratulations to the Governor, Lorin Andrews is too good a man to lose.

If it is true that there is an over-production of cattle on the islands, the trouble can be remedied easily enough by reducing the price of beef to the consumer.

The BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biloiousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Influenza, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Professor Reddy, of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You cannot be disappointed in it. Sold by chemists.

Note:—Barometer readings are corrected for temperature, instrumental errors, and local gravity, and reduced to sea level. Average cloudiness stated in scale from 0 to 10. Direction of wind prevailing direction during 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. Velocity of wind is average velocity in miles per hour.

ALEX. McC. ASHLEY,  
Section Director, in Charge.

## Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this swelling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Isa E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Rid the blood of all impurities and cure all eruptions. Take them.

# CORPORATION LAW POINT

## Fullerton's Trial for Malicious Injury.

A unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, written by Justice Hartwell, has been rendered in the case of Gonsalves & Co., Ltd., vs. Jacob Watson, defendant, and Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., garnishee. It was an appeal from the Honolulu District Court, which gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$46 and costs. The defendant had offered no evidence but appealed on the point of law that the allegations of the complaint had not been proved, as there was no proof that the firm of Gonsalves & Co., Ltd., was a corporation.

The appeal is dismissed. It is held by the Supreme Court that: "In an action before a district magistrate by a corporation evidence that the defendant was indebted in the sum claimed to Gonsalves & Company, Limited, is evidence that the plaintiff firm is incorporated; but in a plea of general denial in such an action it is unnecessary to prove the corporate capacity of the plaintiff."

H. G. Midditch for plaintiff; W. C. Achi for defendant.

### COURT NOTES.

James F. Morgan was appointed by Judge De Bolt administrator of the estate of William Francis Love, deceased, under \$2500 bond. Harry Armitage, C. F. Chillingworth and C. A. K. Hopkins were appointed appraisers of the estate.

Judge Gear has approved the accounts and granted the discharge of George F. Benton and Henry H. Benton, guardians of Arthur Herbert Fullerton Benton and Maud Gertrude Benton, minors, who have attained their majority.

Judge Robinson approved the accounts and ordered the discharge of Wong Charles Ahfook, administrator of the estate of Annie Wong, deceased, on his filing a final receipt for the property from Mrs. Y. Ho Wong, sole beneficiary of the estate.

It is stipulated in the assumpit suit of William W. Bierce, Ltd., vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee, and others that the pleas in abatement and demurrers of the respective defendants be set for hearing before Judge De Bolt at 9 a. m. on Friday, December 9.

Defendant in the suit of Elizabeth K. Meyer vs. Jesse Makaihau has filed a demurrer to the bill of complaint. Among other grounds is a defect of parties in that Mary Auld and the heirs and personal representatives of William Auld, deceased, should be made parties to the suit.

The Federal trial jurors are called for this morning.

Judge De Bolt's jurors are to appear in court at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Johanna Sarah Wagener has been granted a divorce from William Wagener by Judge Gear, on the ground of failure to provide maintenance.

### CATCH MOONSHINERS BEYOND THE PALI

Marshal Hendry, accompanied by U. S. District Attorney Breckin, Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain and Detective Hatter, made a successful raid on an okolehao still at Haaula yesterday morning. They drove over the Pali Saturday and caught the Japanese with the goods.

Besides breaking demijohns containing a considerable amount, they brought about twenty-four gallons to town as evidence.

The still was near the Haaula courthouse and they say the Japanese produced a very superior article. After making the arrests the party drove to Kahuku and came the rest of the way by train, arriving in town at 5:30 last evening. The Japanese were immediately taken to the Oahu Jail and the liquor was given to Mr. Chamberlain for safe keeping until needed at the trial.

### NEWS ITEMS FROM ISLAND OF MAUI

WAILUKU, Nov. 12.—Heavy showers on Maui are proving beneficial to the cane crop.

The Wailuku Cemetery Association has elected E. H. Bailey president, David Crowell secretary and W. E. Bal treasurer.

The Wailuku Dramatic and Musical Society is preparing an entertainment for the holiday season.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Makawao will hold a bazaar at the residence of H. P. Baldwin, Puunene, on Friday evening.

Sheriff Baldwin is making a vigorous effort to enforce the liquor laws.

The Portuguese Republican Club of Palaia wins the banner, with a membership of 70 and 70 straight votes.

George Copp, who heads the Republican poll on Maui, is a small farmer.

Wailuku's new schoolhouse will be ready for occupancy about the first of December.

Petitions for the retention of Sheriff Andrews on Hawaii have been received by High Sheriff Henry and have been placed on file. He has had no petition against Sheriff Andrews.

**SORE MUSCLES.** Prominent athletes throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise or hard work of any kind, is a hot bath at bed time, which opens the pores. This should immediately be followed with an application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm vigorously rubbed into the skin. This liniment removes all stiffness and soreness and has become a favorite rub down, as it acts promptly and keeps the muscles in excellent condition. For sale by all Druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

**HORN FLY.** Previous to the departure of Professors Koehle and Perkins in May of this year to Australia to search for insects predatory on the cane leaf hopper, Professor Perkins, at your secretary's suggestion, took up the question of the horn fly pest. Various ranchers, by request, sent in samples of flies, together with notes of their observations concerning the fly. This investigation satisfied Professor Perkins that the horn fly bothered horses as well as cattle.

The flies are found in England and

# CHAS. GAY SEEKS CONTROL OF ENTIRE LANAI ISLAND

## He Now Operates Cattle Ranch On One-Third of Island—W. G. Irwin and Hawaiian Government Own the Remainder.

The possession of the entire island of Lanai by Charles Gay is under negotiation. Charles Gay acquired possession of about a third of the island a couple of years ago, when he purchased the holdings of the Hayselden heirs, Mrs. Neumann and others.

W. G. Irwin, the Hawaiian Government and others own the other two-thirds of Lanai, and it is these interests that Mr. Gay is seeking. It is understood that Mr. Irwin values his holdings at about a quarter of a million dollars.

Mr. Gay is raising cattle and sheep on his property and if he secures control of the entire island, he will be in a position to operate one of the largest cattle and sheep ranches in the islands.

### GREAT INTEREST IN THE MEETING OF STOCKMEN

(Continued from page 1)

around it, has been yellow. The roots are easily separated for planting out and if the weather is moist the roots will take such firm hold in a week's time that animals cannot pull them out. The grass stands heavy pasturing. When heavily pastured the seed stalks come out almost horizontal and fruit even when the grass itself is eaten right down. It is said that the grass does not get hard and sour and that it is suited to all kinds of soil. The stock papers of the mainland have much to say now-a-days about the value of this grass. Apparently, it is second to none for ranch purposes. It may be obtained in quantity from the leading seed dealers.

5. Mitchell Grass (*Astrebla pectinata*). This grass made a name for itself in Australia, which is its home, during the long drought there. It is said that it is the only grass which can withstand such an insect on their explorations in Australia, in which event the beneficial insects would be forwarded to the local entomologists for propagation and distribution. The last steamer from the Colonies brought the first shipment of these beneficial insects, and the few which were alive were liberated at the Isenberg Ranch at Wailale. These manure bugs came from Queensland and it is hoped that they will thrive under our local conditions which are more or less similar to that part of Australia.

6. Florida Beggar Weed (*Desmodium tortuosum*). This fodder plant is related to Spanish clover and being a self seeder ought to do well on our lower ranges.

"An annual leguminous plant, indigenous to Florida and the Gulf States, extending into the West Indies and tropical America. This is undoubtedly one of the very best forage plants for those portions of the United States where it grows. The stems are tall, and, if grown at considerable intervals, are woody, but where seed is scattered thickly over the ground the entire plant can be converted into hay or ensilage. Florida beggar weed springs up naturally in fields wherever the ground has been disturbed, about the middle of June, and matures a crop in seventy-two to eighty days. On sterile clay soils in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., beggar weed grows 3 to 4 feet high. In the rich, moist, sandy fields along the Gulf of Mexico it grows from 6 to 10 feet high. Horses, cattle, and mules are very fond of it. Beggar-weed hay contains about 21 per cent of crude protein. At a yield of 10 tons, the amount of fertilizers contained in a crop yielded by one acre has been estimated at: Potash, 80 pounds; phosphoric acid, 160 pounds, and ammonia, 400 pounds. It will be seen from this that as a renovator of worn soils, or as a green manure, no better or cheaper fertilizer can be added to a field than to turn under a rank growth of beggar weed. The tap roots descend deeply into the soil, bringing up mineral fertilizers from the subsoil which can be utilized by other crops. Beggar weed can be sown after a crop of oats has been harvested or it can be scattered between corn rows after the crop has been laid by. Six to ten pounds of clean seed are enough for an acre. If beggar weed is sown as a crop in the North, it should not be planted until midsummer. If planted early, the seed will lie in the ground and will fail to germinate until the ground has become warm. Beggar weed makes an excellent quality of ensilage, either alone or mixed with corn fodder."

7. White Branching Sorghum. This new variety of sorghum has two things to its credit, it roots prolifically and will not thus have to be replanted as frequently as the older variety. It also does well on a smaller amount of water than the ordinary sorghum. It is one of the leafy non-sugarcane sorts.

8. A large order has been placed for seeds of dry-land range grasses from the South Western United States, to include White gramma, Red gramma, Wooley top, Side-ears gramma, Pauw bulbus and many others.

Dr. Rowat reports that since May, 1904, he has slaughtered eighteen animals for glanders and two for tuberculosis.

Dr. Monksarrat has killed seven animals for glanders since January 1st, 1904.

It is my belief, however, that more than 20 animals have been killed for glanders since the first of the year, the above data not being a complete record.

Rumors have come to the Secretary of an epidemic of glanders in North Kohala District, in the Island of Hawaii. Investigation by correspondence has been unsatisfactory. If these rumors are true those whose animals have been afflicted have tried to conceal the fact.

The Territory is without funds to meet the emergency of any epidemic among animals.

### INSPECTORS.

Dr. Shaw reports that imports of animals into the port of Honolulu between January 1st and December 31st, 1903, have been as follows:

Horses	42
Mules	171
Bulls	2
Swine	2268
Goats	14
Cows	15

From Mr. Clark of the Board of Inspectors, I have the following list of importations at the port of Honolulu since January 1st, 1904:

Horses	22
Mules	87
Bulls	49
Swine	3348
Goats	9
Cows	49
Sheep	78

The incident of the Transport "Dix" brings forcibly to attention the necessity of careful and expert inspection at the port of Honolulu.

You may remember the report made at our last meeting by Mr. Jared G. Smith of his efforts last fall in Washington to have an Inspector of the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture stationed in this Territory. Under date of October 14th, Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, writes to Mr. Smith as follows:

"About a year ago, I believe we had a conversation concerning the appointment of an inspector to be stationed at Honolulu in which you offered to co-operate with us in making the salary sufficient for the maintenance of a man providing he co-operated with you in the Experiment Station work. I did not for some time think of any one who would be a suitable man, but I learn that Dr. V. A. Norgaard, who was a few years ago, Chief of the Pathological Division of this Bureau, desires such a position, and I think he is fully competent to do the work which you desire and also to attend to the inspection and supervision of the transportation of animals on behalf of the United States.

"If you still think it desirable to have such a man to conduct experiments in animal husbandry for your station, and have not already secured one, I will recommend the appointment of Dr. Norgaard at \$1,400, and you can add \$1,100 to his salary which would bring it up to \$2,500 and make it sufficient."

Here is an opportunity to get the services of one of the best men in the United States, who can besides supervising the inspection at Honolulu, direct experiments on the various ranches and study the diseases of cattle, sheep and horses which we now have and let us have the benefit of his experience. The federal government will provide \$1,400 of his salary, if we can locally find \$1,100 for him.

This matter should be acted on at this meeting if we are to avail ourselves of Dr. Norgaard's services.

Before leaving the subject of inspection, it is well to note that since April of this year some importers of stock have refused to pay the inspection fees prescribed by statute.

On April 25th, 1904, the Metropolitan Meat Company, Limited, notified the Superintendent of Public Works that they would no longer pay these fees, basing their refusal upon the ground that the statute under which it was sought to collect the fees was unconstitutional "being in violation of clause 3, section 8, Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States which authorizes Congress to regulate commerce between different parts of the Union."

The Meat Company owes now for fees \$321.40. Some other importers of live stock have followed the lead of the meat company in its refusal to pay. They are indebted to the Board of Inspectors as follows:

Wm. Norton	\$ 56.00
C. H. Bellina	68.00
Gus Schuman	211.00

The ranches which have imported stock directly for themselves have paid the fees without question.

I state the facts as I have been able to get them, leaving you to draw your own conclusions and make your own comments.

### PAMAKANI

This pest hitherto confined to the Island of Maui has appeared on the uplands of Molokai. It is probable that the light, fluffy seeds have been carried across the channel by the strong winds. If this be so it is not unreasonable to expect that the pest in time may spread further and find lodgment on all of the islands.

### GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

In August last, by the request of the Territorial Executive your secretary prepared a statement of the progress in and present condition of the animal industry of this Territory for incorporation in the Governor's report to the Secretary of the Interior for this year. This statement was carefully revised by the vice-president of the association.

### OVER PRODUCTION OF BEEF.

No program of papers has been prepared for this meeting such as we have enjoyed in the past. Circumstances have chosen our subject for us as given above.

For example, one of the police officers arrested a man who was hauling a load of watermelons from a ship. In that case it was a necessity, for the melons were in the hold of the vessel, and to leave them there was to invite a loss. That man should not have been arrested. At least there would be no reason in prosecuting him.

The melons also have to be carried on Sundays as well as on other days, and for that reason steamers may, under certain conditions, be worked as on other days.

"There are a great many things for which there is no necessity whatever of working on Sundays, but there must be common sense used in dealing with all these propositions.

"There is a wide difference in Sunday amusements. The baseball games I think, should be stopped, at least until the legislature meets. I am in favor of a sabbath law because I have seen the workings of such a law. When I was a young man I was in an eastern city. We had a Sunday law and everybody could rest on Sunday. Then I went West where every man was forced to work on Sunday, or he would lose his job. It was not privilege with the average man to rest on Sunday. If he didn't want to work on Sunday, some one else would.

"All saloons and places of drinking must be closed. Barber shops may be

# LAW TO BE ENFORCED

## Honolulu to Have a New England Sunday.

High Sheriff Henry intends to enforce the old blue law of earlier days with respect to the observance of the Sabbath. Hereafter, or until the legislature may see fit to change the law as it exists at present on the statute books, the High Sheriff will curtail Sunday amusements such as baseball, golf and swimming matches, and will also keep all saloons closed tight. He will see that stores throughout Chinatown and Japantown are closed, instead of being kept wide open. Oriental barber shops will have to shut in the forenoon, as will the American shops. In fact, all places of business, not necessary to public comfort and requirements, will be closed.

The High Sheriff believes in a quiet Sabbath. He was raised in a Maine town where a Sabbath law, such as the one which exists on the Hawaiian statutes, was in force and enforced, and he believes it was beneficial to the community.

The statute in question reads as follows:

"Sec. 317. All labor on Sunday is forbidden, excepting works of necessity or mercy, in which are included all labors that is needful for the good order, health, comfort or safety of the community, or for the protection of property from unforeseen disaster, or danger of destruction or injury, or which may be required for the prosecution of or attendance upon religious worship, or for the furnishing of opportunities of reading and study. Provided, however, that on Sunday until 9 o'clock in the morning and after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, milk may be delivered and cattle, sheep and swine be slaughtered; that during the entire day meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold or served elsewhere by caterers; drugs, medicines and surgical appliances may be sold, and personal baggage may be conveyed to and from vessels leaving and arriving at port on that day, that the railroads may on Sunday carry passengers to connect with the steamers and public carriages, horse cars and licensed shore boats, may convey passengers for hire, and that all labor which may be lawfully performed on Sunday shall be conducted, as far as possible, so as not to interfere with the right of

# SOME FREAK INVENTORS

## Various Tomfool Papers In Patent Office Records.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—"We don't have to look over so many tomfool applications for patents nowadays as in former years, but the funny practitioners of patent law still favor us with occasional farcical applications," said a principal examiner in the Patent Office. "These applications are always in regulation official form, and the specifications describe all sorts of nonsensical contrivances and contraptions."

"The chaps who send them in are not insane. They are usually briefless young patent attorneys, with nothing much on hand except time."

"Not long ago one of these applications drifted in covering claims for an attachable tail for stump-tailed dogs. The application was drawn up with great elaboration and accompanied by numerous drawings that must have cost the expenditure of considerable time and effort. It was plainly the work of a very idle young attorney."

"The specifications recited the difficulty which short-tailed dogs are alleged to experience in turning sharp corners, and also dwelt feelingly upon the obvious humiliation with which short-tailed dogs regard their abbreviated caudal appendages, especially when they come into social contact with other dogs better fixed out in that respect. Then the specifications described the attachable tail at great length, and the application wound up with numerous serious and technically worded claims for the priority of the invention."

"This, of course, is all fun, or at any rate it means to be fun. But many of the bona fide applications for patents are more genuinely funny than the farcical applications. Some of the inventions upon which patents have actually been issued are little less amusing."

"A man need not be sane to get a United States patent. If he submits to the Patent Office an invention that is patentable, he gets his patent, and quite a few patentees have been issued to men confined in insane asylums."

"There is a never-ending stream of applications for freak patents. Not long ago a Chicago man applied for a patent on an electric hog-killing apparatus. The contraption was so devised that the unsuspecting hog stuck his head through an aperture in an electrically wired compartment, closed a circuit by butting his snout against a metal sheet, and with his head firmly held within the aperture by a drop-clutch apparatus practically committed involuntary suicide."

"Another man from the West applied, not long ago, for a patent on an electrical horse. The horse is fashioned of aluminum, the body completely covered with the hide of a deceased horse, and in every respect the animal is made to look as natural as life, even being provided with movable eyeballs."

"The electrical horse is intended to run with the natural movements of a sure enough live horse, and, according to the applicant, is capable of doing a mile a minute, 'just cantering,' as he states. The applicant doesn't state what he's going to do with his electrical horse after he gets his patent—supposing he gets it—but it is presumed that he meditates entering his imitation runner as a ringer in races with honest-and-truly live thoroughbreds."

"A few years ago a queer genius in New England applied for a patent on an improved tombstone, a metal affair involving a lot of odd kinks and designed to resist wind and weather for many thousands of years. The applicant has died since filing his application and one of his tombstones adorns his own resting place in a small Massachusetts village, with the following inscription wrought on the face of it:

Here lies Wendell, an inventor by trade.  
And this, you will see, is an invention he made.

'Tis strange to say, though 'tis most truly said

That he made it while living and enjoyed it when dead.

"Still stowed away somewhere in the basement, I believe, is the rough model of a combined plough and cannon, a patent upon which was applied for by a Nebraska farmer. His farm was near the Sioux reservation, and the cannon attachment to his plough was meant for the sun-dancing Ogallalas who engaged in frequent raiding."

"While ploughing in his field the crafty agriculturist could, by simply turning his plough upside down, load a small but effective cannon wherewith to shoot or scare the prowling red persons. The cannon was provided with an ammunition box and all of the appliances necessary for the proper serving of the piece."

"Another queer application from a Western farmer was for a patent on a thing he called a hen number. It was intended to prevent hens from scratching and mousing around in garden patches. Hooks of peculiar construction were to be attached to the hen's feet, so that when she dug into the ground she was gently pushed forward by the hook and spring apparatus."

"Another application for a patent of a device for the bewilderment of the glassed hen came in a while ago. It was called a patent hen's nest. The idea of it was to intercept moths, rats and the like from raiding hen's nests and such."

"There was a small hole, concealed by a natural looking straw flap in the bottom of the nest, and through this

secret orifice the egg, as soon as the hen laid it, was dropped to a padded compartment below. There was a lot of meanness about that device, in my opinion. But some of these agricultural inventors are forever fixing up underhand devices for the humiliation and discouragement of the hen."

"A few years ago a machine called the mechanical housemaid was actually patented. The apparatus churns butter, washes and irons clothes, rocks the baby and performs all the rest of the household work except the fancy sewing and putting the cat out at night. The patentee, in his specifications, described the operation of the machine at great length."

"'You place your baby in the cradle,' he wrote, in essence, 'your cream in the churn, your clothes to be washed in the receptacle provided therefor,' &c., and the rest was the merest turning of a magical crank that started all of these various activities to buzzing."

"Mr. Atherton speaks of lumber and says it costs \$15 per thousand feet to haul it to Kula. I wish Mr. Atherton would please let us know what the Kula people want to be hauling lumber for after they have built their homes and settled there? He also says this expense is practically doubled for it costs the same to get the products to the nearest market. I cannot understand why the Kula people should be hauling lumber all the time, but I do understand that it requires work and time for the Kula people to get their produce to the market which is to be reasonably expected, for we all know that people wishing to secure such things are not going up to the farmer's to buy them and carry them home. Now let us concede that it does cost \$5 per ton to get a ton of anything from Kula to Paia or Kahului and return. That is a day's wages for a man and team and the Kula man is earning that himself by hauling his produce to market and his necessities home. As for shipping stuff to Honolulu, that is out of the question. We can and will raise enough on Oahu, if given the opportunity, to supply our own island. Then as to the rent of land, I do not see why a man should pay any rent on his land after he has homesteaded or bought it, other than his taxes. As for labor, that is or should be done by the farmer and his family."

"As to pests, I wish to ask Mr. Atherton if the grasshopper stopped people from settling in Kansas when the world at large knew or read about the damage they had done there. I say that they did not and Kansas is today a flourishing State. And again we hear from all the plantations that they are suffering from the leaf-hopper; one of them at least, almost wiped out. Are any of them going to stop planting cane? No, but on the contrary all of them are about to plant a larger acreage than they ever did, even the one that suffered most and also the plantation of Mr. Wells, who is so scared of the Kula bugs and writes such vinegary communications."

"Mr. Atherton speaks of climatic conditions. The writer has been in almost every State and Territory in the United States and must say that he never saw a better climate than Kula with its warm days and cool nights. Let Mr. Atherton look to California, there they have some dry years, so dry that the writer saw a friend of his sow three hundred acres of wheat for hay one season that turned out dry. He never cut it but turned the cattle in on it when it was about six inches high and all dried up. Do you think he did not sow his wheat the next year? He did though. He plowed after the first rain and sold his wheat the next year and made enough money to pay him for both years. As for blight, I ask Mr. Atherton if the people of Ireland stopped planting potatoes in 1847 when the blight struck them. No, they planted again in 1848, the blight hit them again and their crop was completely wiped out. Then they did not stop for they planted again in 1849 and have kept at it ever since. They did not rise up and leave the country, they are there still, nearly 5,000,000 of them, raising men who make good policemen, congressmen and United States senators, mechanics and laborers when they come to the United States. And with them come lots of healthy and moral young women who make wives for them and raise families for them and both parents and children, each in their own way, help to perform the labor and business of their adopted country and not one of them costs their home government or the people that employ them in the United States one dollar for their passage. This is meant for the Japanese Bureau of Immigration and the Planters' Association."

"There used to be a good price for pork, Mr. Atherton says, but it has declined. He says that chickens and turkeys do well and eggs are abundant but the cost of getting them to market is so great in comparison to net returns that the profit is small. The writer wonders how they can sell either pork, chickens, turkeys or eggs at any price outside of about a dozen families around Paia and Kahului. Now to come down to cold facts when the knocker stops knocking and our strenuous Governor concludes to give the Kula people good roads so that they can get their produce to market and when the owners and managers of the Maui Agricultural Co. and the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. replace the five thousand odd sake and rice-consuming Asiatics with people who will eat pork, chickens, turkeys and eggs and all kinds of vegetables; then and not till then will the Kula people get a price or market for their products; then the cattle men of Maui will have a market for their beef and mutton and won't have to come to Honolulu to talk the matter over with the cattle men from the other islands to try and find out what to do with their surplus or over-supply, as they call it. But I call it under-consumption. What I say of Maui applies to every island in the group."

"Now seriously speaking, Mr. Editor, I do not consider the Kula people outside of Mrs. Von Tempsky and Mr. Bailey, farmers at all, with their eight, ten or twelve acres. In the States they are called truck-gardeners. My idea of the small farm is that it should at least consist of 100 acres or 150 acres. Then we can rest some of our land as pasture while we cultivate the balance of it. Nevertheless, I wish to see the Kula people succeed; they have my best wishes and if I could help them or any other person to procure a home and live on it I would gladly do it and if I was a sugar planter I would encourage them all I could for in the end they help the planter. If they do not raise anything else they raise families and some of them large families at that and they help to keep up the supply of labor for the plantations without any cost or detriment to the planter, except in his fear that if they should succeed at small farming that more people will go at it and when his present lease of government land expires he may not be able to get a renewal. Hence all the knocking of the small farmer."

"Yours,  
"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

## ABOUT SMALL FARMING FROM ONE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE

Editor Advertiser: Seeing that so much interest is being aroused over the small farmer as to call forth such men as Mr. Frank Atherton, a banker, and Mr. Wells, a sugar plantation manager, I think it is about time that one of the common people should be heard from, therefore I hope you will grant me the favor of publishing the following communication: Mr. Atherton's first complaint is the distance from the surface of supplies and market for his products. I do not think fifteen or twenty miles such a great distance to go to market as I have seen farmers and garden truckers in the Eastern states be in the market at 6 o'clock in the morning, be all sold out by 9 o'clock, be home again at noon and do a half day's work in the afternoon and be back in the market the next morning at 6 o'clock. I would like to ask Mr. Atherton what supplies the Kula people require that they cannot haul home with them when they have disposed of their products?

"Mr. Atherton speaks of lumber and says it costs \$15 per thousand feet to haul it to Kula. I wish Mr. Atherton would please let us know what the Kula people want to be hauling lumber for after they have built their homes and settled there? He also says this expense is practically doubled for it costs the same to get the products to the nearest market. I cannot understand why the Kula people should be hauling lumber all the time, but I do understand that it requires work and time for the Kula people to get their produce to the market which is to be reasonably expected, for we all know that people wishing to secure such things are not going up to the farmer's to buy them and carry them home. Now let us concede that it does cost \$5 per ton to get a ton of anything from Kula to Paia or Kahului and return. That is a day's wages for a man and team and the Kula man is earning that himself by hauling his produce to market and his necessities home. As for shipping stuff to Honolulu, that is out of the question. We can and will raise enough on Oahu, if given the opportunity, to supply our own island. Then as to the rent of land, I do not see why a man should pay any rent on his land after he has homesteaded or bought it, other than his taxes. As for labor, that is or should be done by the farmer and his family."

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## WAS A GOOD CITIZEN.

Bill Waterman Looked Conscientiously After His Business and Became Rich on Poker.

There ain't hardly no limit to what a man can do if he on'y hangs onto what he's got, an' don't throw away his opportunities, an' keeps peggin' away," said old man Greenhut, as he stood in the doorway of his saloon, looking up the street. "Pears like it were a provision o' natur' that apples sh'd grow when a man that's hell bent on apples c'n alays find 'em an' alays shake 'em down, if so he's willin' to do the work."

"O' course, there is them that does evitable well standin' round, an' waitin' for somebody else to do the shakin'. An' just pickin' up what rolls toward 'em. But they ain't to be reckoned with in the same class with the feller that's alays hustlin', an' alays a-watchin', what he hustles for, an' takin' care of it."

"Now there's that Bill Waterman that just drove up the road on that old bucky o' him. I reckon you c'n buy a sulky like it for maybe four dollars, but the boss he's drivin' is much four thousand if he's worth a cent. An' Bill is got money in the bank an' owns eight smart o' land back to the country."

"When he come to Arkansas City first off, he rid a mule, an' he hadn't but one gallus. Likely he bought ha' had a coat, onct, but he didn't have it no longer, an' his pants was just what was left."

"All I he owned in the world was the mule, so he told me afterward, an' I alays had a notion 't he'd on'y owned him 'm the time he'd found him loose on the road somewhere. There ain't no evidence on that print, though."

"Where Bill come from I never knowed, nor why he come to Arkansas City. He didn't bring nothin' with him but the mule, an' it didn't look much like he was goin' to be no great addition to the population. There was some on us that seen him come that kind o' thought it might be up to us to keep him travellin', not havin' no great notion o' swellin' the census with that kind."

"But there's long afore I seen there was a chance 't he might be believin' he had a

"Well, Greenhut, I know there is fine points o' the game that I ain't up to. I'm on'y a self-educated player like, an' I can't study out all them as about dealtin' like I could if I was to be showed how, an' I just has to take the cards as they come."

"Well, this Goggins he looked to"

Calloway made a dicke with him to ward sundown, to give him a dollar a day fr the mule's hire, an' throw in the critter's feed."

"Now, a dollar a day don't look like much fr the foundation of a fortune, and it ain't much, but a heap depends on who has the dollar a day. An' when it comes to puttin' money to a good use, Bill didn't. He knew the value o' good money."

"There was a penny ante game goin' on down on the levee, them days. I can't say where the rousters got the pennies, nor where they learned what they was, for there wan't no pennies used along the river them days. The smallest there was a nickel, an' nobody had much use for nickies. We had quarters an' ducayunes, an' the dime was a short bit, like they called it out West, an' there wan't nothin' smaller reckoned worth countin'. But somehow the rousters learned about pennies, an' was usin' 'em to play a baby game o' draw poker."

"Well, Waterman he set into that game with his first dollar, an' they do say 'm when that time he hain't never known what twas to go broke. He were a steady, industrious man that never neglected a game o' poker, no matter what the temptation was, if he c'd get anybody to play with him."

"I've heard tell he's known to play fr 48 hours at a stretch, an' he was that conscientious 't he wouldn't quit the game to get a mite to eat. If he c'd get a nigger to go over to the hotel while he was playin' and buy him a sandwich, he'd eat it, but if he couldn't, he'd wait till the game broke up an' eat then."

"There wan't an almighty lot o' money in that there crowd o' rousters, all told, but such as it was, Waterman had it. If e'er a one on 'em had a dollar, 'peared like he smelt it, an' he'd never rest till he got the feller playin' an' got that."

"He were monstrous close-mouthed about himself, like a man had oughter be talkin' to strangers, but he had the best ideas about draw poker 't I'd ever heard. I'm a man as hadn't no more advantages no, he had. 'Pear'd he hadn't never had no reet instruction, so there was p'ints about the game, such as the deal an' handlin' the discard dextrous, that he hadn't no notion o' but he had studied out a sort o' theory to work by that 'pear'd to work all right."

"He were a man of good straight religious ideas, too, shinin' he'd had trainin' when he was young, an' had good principles. He says to me:

"'Greenut, there's a good many plays poker 'thouten any real notion o' what the game is really for. 'Pears to me,' he says, 'like the good Lord had p'vided poker as a easy means o' divertin' surplus cash fr the pockets o' the shifflers to them o' the thrifty. There I've been,' he says, 'a playin' poker with them po' benighted rousters fr night on to three weeks, payin' strict attention to business, an' I'm fixed comf'able now. There ain't one o' them, though, that's got money enough to buy drinks till the next boat comes along.'

"Just naturally, that was interestin', an' so's to draw him along I says:

"'How did you manage it?'

"He sort o' thought a little, an' he says:

"'First off, I reckon it's 'cause I play on business principles. One o' the things I noticed about poker was that most every body quit loser, an' I says to myself that the best way to get around that was not to quit. If you don't quit you can't quit loser.'

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appears on the British Government Stamp on  
white letters on a red ground affixed to every  
package by order of His Majesty's Hon.  
Commissioner, and without which it is a forgery.

**REALTY TRANSACTIONS.**

Recorded Nov. 2, 1904.  
Antonio J. de Mours & wf to Menos  
Carreiro ..... D  
M. A. Tavares & wf, et al to H.  
Streubock ..... M  
D. Burns to Iwamura et al ..... L  
José M. Tavares & wf to John E. Ta-  
vares ..... D  
First Ave Ray & Tr Co of Haw. Ltd  
to Trs of Goss, Lansing & Co. Par Rel  
J. M. Lowsett & wf to August Dreier. D  
John Walker by Berg. Notice  
W. C. Frank & Co. Ltd. et al to Ho-  
molulu Wine & Liquor Co. Ltd. D  
J. Fukita (to) to R. Ah Ma. D  
William E. Howell to Edmund H.  
Rogers. D

**COMMERCIAL NEWS**

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

William E. Howell to Kate L. Rogers. D  
J. P. Mendonca to C. Bolte. A M  
C. Bolte to Lydia A. Dickey. A M  
C. Bolte, Tr to L A Dickey. A M  
Entered for Record Nov. 12, 1904.  
Queen's Hospital to McCully Land  
Co. Ltd. P R  
Claus Spreckels & Co. by atty. to  
McCully Land Co. Ltd. P R  
Queen's Hospital to McCully Land  
Co. Ltd. P R  
McCully Land Co. Ltd. to Sylvana  
P Oliveira. D  
Martha N. Spencer et al to Pacific  
Sugar Mill. L  
Martha N. Spencer et al to Pacific  
Sugar Mill. L  
Wm R. Castle Tr to Makila. D  
Jose M. Ferreira and wf by mitigate to  
A. B. Lindsay. D  
Kohala Ranch Co. Ltd. to United  
States of America. L  
Carlos G. Neander and wf to M. J.  
Bettencourt. D  
Jno Hind to G. P. Tullach. Rel  
Fong Muk Sing to I. Yagi. L

Decreed Nov. 2, 1904.

Charles W. Booth & wf to Arthur W  
Neely; D; per Ap 1 R P 302, Kul  
273, Kaiulani Drive, Honolulu, Oahu;  
\$800. B 261, p 447. Dated Aug. 23, 1904.  
Wm Henry & wf to Walter L. Emory  
et al; L; 9-10 A. land, Kaneohe, Ko-  
iupo, Oahu, 30 yrs @ \$50 per y. B  
263, p 107. Dated Nov. 1, 1904.

Halali Kamaehu to K. Akiao (w); L;  
4 A. land, Keauhou, N. Kona, Hawaii;  
15 yrs @ \$10 per y. B 263, p 110. Dated  
Oct. 24, 1904.

Tuck Chu to Yee Chin Tr; Trust Sale;  
1 share in Lung Do Wai Co., Waikiki,  
Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 265, p 266. Dated  
Oct. 26, 1904.

Edgar Wood to A. W. Eames; L; por  
Lot 9 of Land Patent 4621, Waialua,  
Waialua, Oahu; 10 yrs; 1st year @ \$150  
per y; 2nd year @ \$450 per y; 3rd &  
4th & 5th years @ \$550 per y; 5th yr @  
\$750 per y. B 263, p 111. Dated April 1,  
1904.

S P Kamaulele (k) to J. I. Silva; L;  
por R P 9142 Kawailoa, Hanapepe,  
Kauai; 10 yrs @ \$10 per an. B 263, p  
112. Dated Oct. 26, 1904.

John C. Crowder, by High Sheriff to  
John Bell; Sher D; int in Ap 2 R P  
29181, Kul 7701, Wailea, Koolauapoko,  
Oahu; \$135. B 261, p 459. Dated Oct. 5,  
1904.

Mellaka Moae & hsb to Mrs. Lilia  
Ekekele; D; 1/2 int in R P 7316, Kul  
4727, Anehola, Koolau, Kauai; 1/2 int in  
shares in hui land, Moloa, etc, Koo-  
lau, Kauai; \$110. B 261, p 451. Dated  
Sept. 27, 1904.

Mellie E. Hustace to Frank Hustace;  
P A; general powers. B 265, p 261. Dated  
Nov. 2, 1904.

Mrs. Melode C. Purdy, by atty to Alber-  
tine H. Hodges; Rel; Lots 8 & 9,  
Blk 10 A, Kapahulu Tract, Honolulu,  
Oahu; \$500. B 267, p 375. Dated Nov.  
2, 1904.

W R Castle Tr to Thomas Silva; Rel;  
leasehold, rents, etc, Holualoa 4, N  
Kona, Hawaii; \$300. B 179, p 218. Dated  
Nov. 1, 1904.

John Magoo; notice; app'ln for  
Reg Title of Ap 2, por Kula 1125-6,  
Honolulu, Oahu. B 265, p 262. Dated  
Oct. 28, 1904.

Eliel K. Goo Kim, et al to Walter F  
Frear; Sur L; Lots 5, 6, 7 & 15 & por  
Lot 4, Kalihi, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B  
263, p 114. Dated Oct. 24, 1904.

Sau Kee to Walter F. Frear; Sur L;  
Lot 2 of Gr 3229 Kamakala & King Sts,  
Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 266, p 86. Dated  
Nov. 2, 1904.

Kamalo Sugar Co. Ltd to David Day-  
ton Tr; Tr D; lands, leaseholds, live-  
stock, personal property, etc, Molokai;  
\$1. B 261, p 452. Dated June 23, 1904.

Recorded Nov. 3, 1904.

Mary N. Simerson & hsb (W K) to  
Grace D. Merrill, by Tr; M; por R P  
3588, Kul 2937, 2nd & 2nd 1 & 2 blds,  
etc, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1000.  
B 260, p 258. Dated Nov. 1, 1904.

Samuel F. Chillingworth Jr to F. M  
Swanson; D; 1-2 int in Gr 947 & 1277,  
Ohipilihi, etc, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$800.  
B 261, p 453. Dated Nov. 2, 1904.

Bishop & Co to G Schuman; par rel;  
lots 1 & 2, blk 41, Kaimuki Tract, Hon-  
olulu, Oahu; \$200. B 260, p 261. Dated  
Nov. 3, 1904.

G Schuman & wf to T. A. Honan; D;  
lot 2, blk 41, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu,  
Oahu; \$600. B 261, p 454. Dated Oct.  
29, 1904.

G Schuman & wf to T. A. Honan; D;  
lot 1, blk 41, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu,  
Oahu; \$600. B 261, p 456. Dated Oct.  
29, 1904.

Thomas A. Honan to G Schuman; M;  
lot 1, blk 41, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu,  
Oahu; \$500. B 260, p 262. Dated Oct.  
29, 1904.

Thomas A. Honan to G Schuman; M;  
lot 2, blk 41, Kaimuki Tract, Honolulu,  
Oahu; \$400. B 260, p 263. Dated Oct.  
29, 1904.

Lucy K. Peabody, by atty to David  
K. Naone & hsb; Rel; por R P 1762, Kul  
195, con. Kalihi 218 & South Sts; por  
R P 4458, Kul 218 Vineyard St, Hon-  
olulu, Oahu; \$1700. B 247, p 90. Dated  
Oct. 22, 1904.

Jessie T. Naone & hsb (D K) to Lucy  
K. Peabody; D; por R P 4458, Kul 218,  
Vineyard St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1800. B  
261, p 457. Dated Oct. 22, 1904.

James D. Dole to Hawi Pineapple  
Co. Ltd; D; 4-42-100 A. land, Waialua,  
Waialua, Oahu; \$1000. B 261, p 458.  
Dated Nov. 3, 1904.

For Plain American Citizen.

The sooner the people of Hawaii  
cease referring to Kuhio as "Prince"  
the sooner they will be relieved of all  
dangers from embargoes. In the  
United States prince, unless their  
credentials in their suit case, do not  
stand for much. Kuhio is now an  
American citizen, just a plain Ameri-  
can citizen, and it is about time his  
friends and admirers were getting wise  
to the fact—Hawaii Herald.

For Milo Breakwater.

W. H. Lambert has submitted to the  
Hilo Board of Trade an estimate with  
the specifications for a breakwater in  
Hilo. The cost is fixed at less than  
a million dollars and the top will have  
a width of one hundred feet which  
may be utilized for wharves—Hawaii Her-  
ald.

Business in general is not so lively as should be expected at this season of the year. Here as on the mainland the harvest of field and orchard is usually succeeded by the greatest activity of the year in the markets of trade. With the markets for natural products ruling high, it is natural to expect an enhancement of the season's favorable conditions. Doubtless, on the present occasion, the election with its attendant excitement has retarded the advent of the antebellum revival of business. Now that event is over and the hopeful feeling inspired by the improvement of the sugar market, which began some months ago continues with increasing prospects of durability, is found quite unimpaired. Though politics has no place in this column, the Territorial election may be adverted to regarding one feature. This is the gratifyingly large proportion of practical and experienced business men returned to both houses of the Legislature. It is a fact that augurs well for a business-like session and results making for efficiency and economy in the affairs of the Territory.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Both in Honolulu and San Francisco the week has yielded lively markets for Hawaiian securities, with substantial rises in several sugar stocks. A cable announcing the declaration of a monthly dividend of fifty cents a share, beginning with January, by the directors of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. was directly followed by quotations of that stock in San Francisco amounting to \$71. No local sale of H. C. & S. Co. has occurred since Wednesday, when a goodly block went at \$67.50—probably the last that can be had for that price. Kihei showed a decline from midweek yesterday. Kahuku sells at par after a long stern chase. Waialua has greatly strengthened. Reports of crop prospects for 1905 from all over the islands are good. Transactions of the week are as follows in their order as to each security:

Ewa Plantation Co. (par \$20), 265 shares at \$23.75; H. C. & S. Co. (par \$100), 55 shares at \$67.50; Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. (par \$100), 25 shares at \$100; Olau Sugar Co. (par \$20), 20 shares at \$3.75 and 200 at same; \$10,000 Hawaiian Government 5 per cent. bonds at par; Kihel Plantation Co. (par \$50), 150 shares at \$9.5 shares at \$9.50, 18 shares at \$10, 250 shares at \$9.50; Waialua Agricultural Co. (par \$100), 26 shares at \$25.50, 8 at \$5.15, 15 at same and so at same; Olau Sugar Co. (par \$100), 214 at \$9.5; Pioneer Mill Co. (par \$100), 5 shares at \$120 and 5 at same; Kaluhi Plantation Co. (par \$20), 15 shares at \$20; Honokau (par \$20), 20 shares at \$16; Hawaiian Sugar Co. (par \$20), 54 shares at \$27.50; McBryde Plantation Co. (par \$20), 50 shares at \$3.75.

REAL ESTATE.

James F. Morgan yesterday sold at auction, by order of a judicial commissioner, an extensive ranching and general farming property in South Kona, in the foreclosure suit of H. Hackfeld & Co. vs. W. C. Achi and others. There were two tracts of mixed fee simple and leasehold lands, respectively of about 3000 and 2000 acres. Buildings, cattle, implements, etc., were included. Franz Buchholz bought the larger tract for \$9500 and the smaller one for \$4250, a total of \$13,750. The property has fallen into good hands for development, the purchaser being among the most advanced farmers in the Territory. Mr. Buchholz has succeeded as a coffee planter, a dairyman, a stockman and a fruit raiser. The realization to the mortgagee is much below the debt and the buyer clearly secures a bargain.

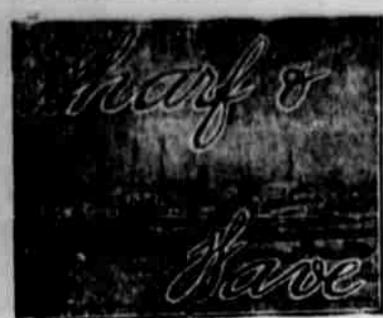
There was a mortgagee's sale at Morgan's auction room yesterday, of a lot on Vineyard near Lilihi street 75x86 feet, containing a two-story building, mortgaged by Dr. Spinola to the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii for \$2500. It was sold to the mortgagee for \$2600.

GENERAL NEWS.

Property and income taxes have been flowing into the Treasury for the past few days. A 1 per cent. penalty for delinquency will be imposed after Tuesday next. Treasurer Campbell has been paying registered warrants during the week and will be ready to redeem \$100,000 more of them tomorrow.—The Hawaiian Trust Co. has announced an increase of its capital stock from \$60,000, the present amount, to \$100,000. All of the stock will be paid-up.

The War Department has approved the records of title to the lands at Kaimuki on the east and Punia on the west of Honolulu for fortification sites, so that the purchases will now be consummated.—Secretary Taft's reported proposal to recommend a reduction of 25 per cent. in the sugar tariff for the benefit of the Philippines opens up a prospect of greatly increased imports of sugar from that group to the mainland market. It will take some years, however, for the Philippine sugar development to make an important figure in the supply. The world's consumption of sugar is constantly increasing and a good many things may happen before Hawaii will have occasion to be alarmed at Philippine competition.—Meanwhile, Hawaii is getting something out of the Far East connection. The visits of two transports going opposite ways between San Francisco and Manila early the past week are sample instances of the benefits thus derived. With a general exchange of troops between the home posts and the Philippines about to take place, Honolulu will have transport business for a while at flood tide.

There are two important industrial conventions for Honolulu the coming week. The Hawaiian Live Stock Breeders' Association will convene tomorrow and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association on Wednesday.—George Lycurgus has opened negotiations for the purchase of the Volcano House, with the intention of operating it in connection with a hotel in Hilo.—Governor Carter will shortly announce his appointment of the Public Accounts Commission, authorized by the Legislature for the purpose of remodeling the Territorial financial system.—Secretary Atkinson has gone to Washington on business connected with the proposed floating of a second million dollar issue of bonds in the Hawaiian Public Improvements Loan.



## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

C. M. White will go to Hilo by Tuesday's steamer to spend his fortnight's vacation.

The Tax office will be open from 8 this morning until 9 this evening for the convenience of taxpayers.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will meet with Mrs. W. W. Hall Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At 4:30 tomorrow, Rev. E. B. Turner addresses the meeting for men at the Y. M. C. A. Tea is served at 5:30.

L. E. Swain, deputy sheriff of North Hilo, died last Sunday morning at Laupahoehoe of old age, his years being seventy-five.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, inspected road work in and about Honolulu yesterday in company with Supervisor Sam Johnson.

The Buckeye Club will hold its regular meeting at half-past seven on Tuesday evening, November 15th, at the Kamehameha Girls' School, King Street.

The social committee of the Y. W. C. A. has arranged for a series of socials. The first will be held in January, the next on February 22 and others in March and April.

Two cases of perjury are said to have been detected by the immigration officials in connection with the examination of immigrants by the steamer Manchuria last week.

Col. Samuel Norris, proprietor of Kahu Ranch, Hawaii, arrived in the Mauna Loa and will return home in the same boat on Tuesday. His many friends in town are glad to see him keeping his years well.

The "Liddle German Band" is holding rehearsals every evening under the direction of Kappelmeister Berger. Some special selections will be rendered at the German Fair which will be held at the Isenberg residence next Saturday.

F. J. Amweg, well known in Honolulu as constructing engineer in building the Rapid Transit lines, is at the head of a new company incorporated in San Francisco, named The Realty Construction and Finance Co., with a capital of \$200,000.

Walter Christian, mate of the steamer Helene, who has been residing at Young Bros. harbor cottage for sometime, departed on the Alameda for San Francisco, where he is to be married. Mr. Christian and his bride will return to Honolulu in January.

Cablegrams from E. Pollitz & Co. to the Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. yesterday showed a lively market for sugar stocks in San Francisco. Quotations were: Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. (par \$100), \$71; Panauh (par \$50), \$17 5-8; Honokaa (par \$20), \$16 50.

As a consequence of George H. Robertson's surrender of Edward S. Boyd, as his surety, Frank Harvey and other sureties of Stephen Mahauhi yesterday surrendered their principal also. Both the former head and the chief clerk of the Public Lands Department are therefore again in the custody of the High Sheriff.

There will be plenty of good indoor baseball at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, Saturday evening, for not only do the Panahoa play the High Schools at 8 o'clock, but at 7 two teams of little fellows have a short game. They have been calling themselves the Oysters and the Lobsters, but have become too speedy for such crabbed names and are thinking of changing to the Mosquitoes and the Bats.

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

The Buckeye Club will meet Tuesday evening at the Kamehameha Girls' School.

The funeral of the late Alice Rycroft will be held at St. Andrew's cathedral at 3:30 this afternoon.

A Japanese child had a narrow escape from being picked up, yesterday afternoon, by the fender of a Liliha street car.

Land Commissioner Pratt will make the round trip to Hilo in this week's Kinai, on business connected with expiring leases.

The Hawaiian Planters' Association will open its annual session on Wednesday. Its banquet will be held on Friday evening.

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Stock Breeders' Association will open in the Planters' rooms, Judd building, at 9 o'clock tomorrow.

A report, which could not be confirmed, was on the streets last night, that the grand jury had been called together near midnight.

The Home Rulers in convention yesterday, at the instigation of J. M. Poe, proposed to contest the election and to reorganize the party.

Lieut. Slattery has been apprised by the Federal Attorney General's approval of titles to the Waialae and Puunohu lands wanted for fortifications.

There was a procession of eleven carriages, including a wagonette containing a band, all decorated with Japanese flags, out King street yesterday noon.

Governor Carter's proclamation of Kalapana Valley forest reservation appears by authority in this issue. It gives notes and bounds of the reservation, to which all concerned will take heed.

Bulletin No. 3, The Bananas in Hawaii, by J. E. Hedges, Horticulturist of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, has just been issued from the Gazette press and is a useful publication to tropical farmers.

M. B. Bonomi leaves today for the coast.

Representative Holstein is mentioned as a candidate for the speakership.

Governor Carter has not yet appointed the Public Accounts Commission.

The Hawaiian Estate will carry his freight right now to the Hawaiian Islands.

Right now, he is to be the manager here from San Francisco.

Yesterdays news from San Francisco yesterday.

Archie McElroy, the drummer for a transient whisky house, will return to San Francisco on the Sonoma.

It is reported that August Ahrens, resigned, will be succeeded as manager of Oahu Sugar Co.'s plantation by Mr. Bull, now assistant manager.

Jas. H. Boyd has organized a Republican club in the 11th precinct of the Fourth Representative District, which includes Kalihi and Waianae.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Alice Moseman, a school teacher at Kekaha, Kauai, and Dr. F. A. St. Sure, late of the steamship Alameda. The wedding will probably take place next month.

High Sheriff William Henry has announced his intention of strictly enforcing the Sunday law, which forbids public sports, open places of business and all unnecessary labor on Sunday.

A mass meeting of citizens will be held at Lahaina on Thursday evening to form a program of wants for Maui which will be presented in the legislature by the Maui delegation.

The Dave Barry-Tommy Burns fight, which is to take place at Portland on November 17, will probably be bulletined by rounds at the Columbia saloon. Burns is one of the best fighters of his class in the ring.

A meeting of owners of automobiles will be held at the Hawaiian Promotion Committee's headquarters, Alexander Young building at 4 p. m. today to forward arrangements for the automobile floral parade on Thanksgiving Day.

Returns from some precincts on Hawaii are yet awaited at the Secretary's office. One chairman of inspectors sent his returns sealed up in the bag containing the ballots, and only an order from the Supreme Court can get them out.

The following bids were received at the Public Works office for a concrete arch culvert at Kalaheo, South Hilo: A. A. Wilson, 99 days, \$340; L. M. Whitehouse, 99 days, \$360; E. Wery, 30 days, \$297; W. Fernandes, 50 days, \$301; J. Correa & Son, 99 days, \$400.

Hawaiian stocks took another rise in San Francisco yesterday, a cable to the Waterhouse Trust Co. from E. Pollitz & Co. giving these quotations: "Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co., \$73.50; Honokaa, \$16.775; Makaweli, \$20.50. Active, with an upward tendency."

Tax Assessor James L. Holt will this year begin proceedings to enforce the payment of delinquent taxes promptly after today. Taxes not paid by the close of the Tax office tonight will have ten per cent. added to their amount. The office will be kept open this evening until 9 o'clock.

Stephen Mahauhi having obtained a substitute on his bond for Frank R. Harvey, who had withdrawn, was again set at liberty yesterday. E. S. Boyd was allowed out, in charge of an officer, for a few hours in the morning to obtain sureties on his bond, but returned to prison unsuccessful.

Rev. Stephen Desha regards W. W. Harris as an invaluable man on the floor of the House as leader of the party, and as chairman of the Finance Committee. He thinks Representative Holstein of Hawaii is eminently fitted in parliamentary knowledge, for the speakership.

Queen Liliuokalani and party leave today in the steamship Sonoma for Washington. The Queen will spend the winter at the national capital, and will again advance her claim to Congress for monetary compensation for the loss of her crown.

Treasurer Campbell is ready this morning to redeem Treasury Warrants 11,804 to 16,500 inclusive. These warrants involve a little over \$300,000. The Treasurer will begin paying off early this morning. This will give an opportunity to people to draw the money and pay taxes with it the same day.

## HAPPILY SURPRISED.

Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A permanent cure may be effected by continuing the use of this liniment for a short time. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

(Signed) ALBERT F. JUDD, Secretary.

NEW OFFICERS.

The work of secretary which you have confided to me since the association has been full of interest and pleasure. I ask you now to relieve me from it because of the pressure of my professional duties. In closing I desire to call to your attention that at least five members of the executive committee should be residents of Honolulu.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

(Signed) J. N. H. HART, Secretary.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTH CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Albion H. Glennan, of Makaweli, Kauai, deceased—Order of Notice of Hearing Petition for Allowance of Final Accounts, Distribution and Discharge.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of John A. Palmer, Administrator of the Estate of Albion H. Glennan, of Makaweli, deceased, wherein he asks to be allowed \$65.50 and he charges himself with \$284.69, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such.

It is ordered, that Thursday, the 1st day of December, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court at the Court Room of the said Court at Lihue, Island of Kauai, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said Petition and Accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property. And that notice of this order, in the English language, be published in the Hawaiian Gazette, newspaper printed and published in Honolulu, four successive weeks, the last publication to be not less than two weeks previous to the time therein appointed for said hearing.

Dated at Lihue, this 20th day of October, 1904.

By the Court:

(Signed) JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk.

2636—Oct. 25, Nov. 1, 8, 15.

## COMMON PROPERTY

Public Praise is Public Property—Honolulu People May Profit by Local Experience.

Grateful people will talk.

Tell their experience for the public good.

Honolulu citizens praise Doan's Backache Kidney Pill.

Kidney sufferers appreciate this.

They find relief for every kidney ill.

Read what this citizen says:

The Rev. J. N. H. H. Hart, Kawaihao informs us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 28 years of age, and as I am now 42, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was a constant sufferer in the back. They continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief that gained can be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pill. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the results, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to the islands.

Lieut. Slattery has been apprised by the Federal Attorney General's approval of titles to the Waialae and Puunohu lands wanted for fortifications.

There was a procession of eleven carriages, including a wagonette containing a band, all decorated with Japanese flags, out King street yesterday noon.

Governor Carter's proclamation of Kalapana Valley forest reservation appears by authority in this issue. It gives notes and bounds of the reservation, to which all concerned will take heed.

Bulletin No. 3, The Bananas in Hawaii, by J. E. Hedges, Horticulturist of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, has just been issued from the Gazette press and is a useful publication to tropical farmers.

M. B. Bonomi leaves today for the coast.

Representative Holstein is mentioned as a candidate for the speakership.

Governor Carter has not yet appointed the Public Accounts Commission.

The Hawaiian Estate will carry his freight right now to the Hawaiian Islands.

Right now, he is to be the manager here from San Francisco.

Yesterdays news from San Francisco yesterday.

## GREAT INTEREST IN MEETING OF STOCKMEN

(From page 5.)

## ORGANIZATION.

Several of the topics touched on in this report would point to the necessity of a closer organization, at least among those members of the association engaged in the raising and selling of beef.

I believe that most, if not all, of the ten ranchers above referred to are members of this association. The agency in question is represented on our executive committee. And yet these gentlemen did not see fit to use the association as a means of advancing their interests on a matter which concerns the whole association.

It is well to call attention to this to show that the association as now organized does not fulfill as completely as the charter members contemplated the objects for which they associated themselves together.

The association has fully justified its existence by its work in the introduction of lantana destroying insects alone, without reference to the many other activities in which it has been engaged. A live institution grows and we must grow or become stagnant.

Our work as an association is now hampered by the looseness of our organization and by the lack of funds.

Is it not worth our while to assist in this matter of animal inspection?

What members of our association would not be glad to have a visit from Dr. Norgaard and to pay his expenses for the trip to and from Honolulu if in return we could receive the kindly advice of such an expert in animal husbandry? The best of us have much yet to learn.

The legislature is about to meet. The laws concerning animal inspection and quarantine are of little value without appropriations to make them workable. These laws themselves would bear careful revision.

It is questionable whether the present system of fees for inspection meets our changed condition, as has been referred to.

The cattle-landing in Honolulu sadly needs repairs. This is owned by the Territory and the Territory should make the repairs.

Your secretary has been paid at the rate of \$400 a year. There is enough work which should be done to make three times that amount not an excessive salary.

Perhaps it is possible to have another class of members in the association composed of shippers of beef and mutton to Honolulu, who would submit to a voluntary tax of so many mills per pound or cents per head.

I have no definite plan to suggest, but it seems to me that we have come to the time when a closer organization would make for the advantage of all concerned. I do not see how this closer organization can be effected without touching in a way the pockets of our members.

NEW OFFICERS.

The work of secretary which you have confided to me since the association has been full of interest and pleasure. I ask you now to relieve me from it because of the pressure of my professional duties. In closing I desire to call to your attention that at least five members of the executive committee should be residents of the Honolulu.

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Dated at Lihue, this 20th day of October, 1904.

By the Court:

(Signed) JNO. A. PALMER, Clerk.

2636—Oct. 25, Nov. 1, 8, 15.

## COURT NOTICES

## HACKFIELD VS. P. E. LAMAR.